THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. XXXV. No. 9—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1921. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

DOXSEE & CO.

JANUARY SALE OF MILLINERY and BLOUSES

Untold prices in Trimmed Hats for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Half Price--To Clear

See our $10.00 Hat for $5.00.

Ladies' Blouses

We are showing wonderful values in Georgette and Crepe de Chene, some Voile Waists included, $12.00 for $8.90 : $8.50 to $9.00 for $5.90.

The Leading Millinery House

1869 — 715 BRANCHES — 1920

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

THE ROAD FROM THE FARM TO THE BANK SHOULD BE WELL WORN

Go to the Manager of the nearest Royal Bank branch with your financial difficulties while they are small and he can usually help you.

Your affairs will be treated with strict confidence. The Bank employees are pledged to secrecy about the business of every customer.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE ..... $ 40,268.20

TOTAL RESOURCES $600,000.000

LIVE STOCK

Loans to purchase Pure Bred Sires made to responsible farmers, at lowest current rates.

CAMDEN EAST.

The W. M. S. met at the home of Mrs. L. D. Williams on Wednesday ast.

Harry Salsbury was taken to Kingston Hospital for treatment on Tuesday last.

A number from here attended the party at O'Mara's.

The two weeks of prayer service in the Methodist church were well attended.

Frederick Walker spent a few days in Kingston with his wife, who is ill.

A supply of new books was received at the library, which is open to the public on Saturday.

CENTREVILLE.

Our sleighing has again disappeared, but was well used while we had it.

Thos. Brown, a farmer who resided north of the village, passed away quite suddenly on Wednesday evening, from an attack of acute indigestion. The funeral took place on Friday to Enterprise and was largely attended.

Stanley Meldrum purchased a barn near Croydon and is removing it here to repace the one recently lost by fire on his farm here.

The clover dresser finished operations for the season in this district, during the week and moved back to Enterprise.

Wm. Lockridge is recovering from his recent illness.

A few from this district were in Napanee on Wednesday.

Edward Doyle and family intend removing to Adolphustown in the near future.

Mrs. John Cassidy has been spending a few days with friends in Napanee and Selby.

You usually get what you pay for—buy cheap tea and you get low grade tea—buy Daly's Good Tea and you'll get the best the market affords. In 1 and 5 lb. packages at WALLACE'S.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 25th February, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on route No. 2, from the Rural Mail Route, No. 2, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Dorland, Sillsville, Adolphustown, Napanee, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

H. MERRICK,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Kingston, January 12, 1921.
8-c-r.

SERVICE.—Our highly-developed service is available at all times for the benefit of our customers. Every well-grounded business man appreciates the importance of theco-operation, guidance and information on financial matters of his business. You are invited to submit your business to the meeting.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

NAPANEE BRANCH
R. R. WHITE - MANAGER
BRANCHES ALSO AT BELLEVILLE, BRIGHTON, CAMDEN EAST, DESERONTO, MARYSVILLE, NEWBURGH, PICTON, SELBY, TRENTON, KINGSTON AND MELROSE

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Lennox and Addington Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held in the Council Chambers, Napanee, on

Saturday, January 29th, 1921,

at 2 p.m. sharp, to receive the Auditor's Report and for the election of two Directors and two Auditors. Policy holders are urgently requested to attend as other important business will be submitted to the meeting.

A. C. PARKS, President.
W. R. LOTT, Sec.-Treas.

STOVES At Cost

We are offering all our Ranges and Heaters at Cost.

If you need a New Stove or Heater it will pay you to investigate.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Caton's.

East End Barber Shop

Everything neat, ; First class Workmen : Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. Osborne.

We Sell

Ontario Government fish, white fish and trout. 13c. per lb., cash and carry ; 17c. per lb., delivered.

E. R. TODD.

NAPANEE COLL. INSTITUTE

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS

HONS Matriculation—Form IV—M. Anderson, Eng. I, Sc. I, Fr. III, Math. III, Latin II, Hist. I; M. Daly, Fr. III, Math. (Pass). Latin III, German 1 ; H. Gleeson, Eng. I, Sc. III, Fr. II, Math. III, Latin II; A. Irvine, Eng. I, Fr. I, Math. III, Latin I; C. Madden, Eng. I, Math. I ; G. Mayberry, Eng. I, Sc. I, Fr. III, Math. I, German I ; C. Price, Eng. II, Sc. II, Fr. III, Math. II ; R. Rogers, Eng. I, German I ; D. Sagar, Fr. I, Math. III, German I, Latin I ; N. Sine, Eng. I, Fr. II, Math. I, Latin I, Greek II.

Pass Matriculation in Normal Entrance—Form 3 B—M. Wales (Hon.), E. Sheridan (Hon.), L. Gleeson, E. Allison (equal) ; E. Derry (Hon.), D. Sine (Hon.), N. Baldwin, N. Hambly, M. Brown, T. Allison, A. Mellow, A. McCutcheon (equal) ; M. Joyce, H. Clancy, M. Dean, J. Sterling, B. Thompson (equal) ; A. Alexander, H. Lang, C. Phippen, H. Loyst, L. Douglas, H. Perry, W. Judson.

Form 3 A—A. Wales (Hon.), M. McGrath (Hon.), M. Derry (Hon.), V. O'Ray (Hon.), J. Stewart; G. Daly, E. Johnston, G. Smith, G. Amey, K. Robbin, T. Dudgeon, D. Scott, E. Smith, R. Wiseman, J. Judson, A. Miller.

Form II—A. Walters (Hon.), E. Carmichael (Hon.), B. Smith (Hon.), W. Caldon (Hon.), C. Garrison (Hon.), L. Woods, (Hon.), C. Jackson (Hon.), E. Cooke (Hon.), M. Richmond (Hon.), N. Garrison (Hon.), H. Davy (Hon.), O. Liddell (Hon.), O. McMullen (Hon.), M. Walmsley (Hon.), J. Warner (Hon.), N. Preslar (Hon.), G. Robinson, (Hon.), P. Richmond (Hon.), C. Knox (Hon.), W. Daly (Hon.), E. Osborne (Hon.), G. Roblin (Hon.) G. Asselstine (Hon.), T. Waller (Hon.), M. Kellar, C. Cowle, E. Garratt, C. Wilson, R. Richmond, C. Farnsworth.

Form I A—T. Benn (Hon. promoted to Form I B), M. McConnell (Hon.), M. Vanalstine (Hon.), E. Robson (Hon.), P. Dunigan (Hon.), G. Nugent, G. Price, B. Windover, K. Tierney, T. Wood, M. Rikley, F. Brown, R. Amey, M. Garrison, M. Milling, F. Fretts, E. Hambly, M. Fretts, B. Winter, G. Robinson.

COMMERCIAL FORM.

Sr. Class—J. Kay (Hon.), M. Younger (Hon.), L. Morris (Hon.), M. Johnston (Hon.), P. Vanalstine (Hon.), Marjorie Johnston (Hon.), J. Hambly, R. Woodcock, B. Perry, L. Vankoughnet, E. Taverner, H. McCormick, E. McKim, M. Davy, B. Woodcock, M. Dean, H. Hall, M. Carscallen, P. Vanalstine, F. Walker, E. Baker, M. Edgar, E. Jayne, F. Murphy, L. Brown.

Jr. Class—L. Yourex (Hon.), A. Dickson (Hon.), L. Smith, M. Fox, A. Kliem, H. Kellar, L. Baird, F. Kirkpatrick, T. Kirkpatrick, H. Reid, M. Ford, L. Stevens, H. Everson, T. Brooks, M. Mooney.

Cleaning out our stock of White Oak Washboards and Baskets at cost at WILSON'S Hardware.

A NEW YEAR.

Dr. Chas. Gilbert Davis, one of Chicago's prominent physicians and author of "The Building of Life" and "Do It Now," and a number of medical works, says in regard to Prohibition—

"In my profession and work I am sure that I can already see there is a change in the pathological condition of the public in general ; there is a wonderful change in the cases of disturbed nutrition arising from the effects of alcohol From observation and from my practice I can say that Bright's disease has diminished over 50 per cent. With all the agony and storm and stress that to-day weigh upon human life I can see that, as a race, we are standing at the dawn of a new day, a day full of life, health, happiness, and a greater advance of evolution than the world has ever seen.—Exchange.

TAMWORTH.

Mrs. Sherman, of Kingston, who has been visiting friends in town, returned home last Wednesday.

George and Roy Donohue, of Sarnia, are visiting their cousin, Miss Helen York.

Martin Deshane, who died in Kingston Hospital was buried on Wednesday. Service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Clarke, at the Methodist church.

Miss Mellar, of Enterprise, is visiting friends near Tamworth.

Joseph Lott passed away on Tuesday. The funeral was held at the Methodist church on Thursday, by Rev. Mr. Clarke.

Dr. O'Connor is busy night and day.

Mr. L. Way has just returned from one of his long trips in the north country.

Mrs. House, who has been very ill for several weeks, is improving nicely.

J. A. Hunter is one of our hustlers selling Sun Life Insurance to the gentlemen and phonographs to the ladies as he has the latest in talking machines.

Floyd & Co. have their big sale on . Come early if you want bargains.

See our splendid assortment of Aluminumware, Enamelware and Pyrex Ovenware at WILSON'S Hardware.

Notice!

All owners of Logs now at our mill are requested to mark them

AT ONCE

Robt. Light.
8-b

SEE HERE

I am open to buy your

Potatoes, Hay and Grain or Seeds

in small or car load lots, delivered here any day at TOP PRICES, or any shipping point.

Be sure and see me before selling.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

ORGANIZING A LOCAL COMPANY OF MILITIA

Arrangements are being made for the organization of a local Company of Militia, to form part of the Frontenac Regiment (late the 47th regiment) and with this in view a meeting has been called for Thursday, January 27th, at 8 p.m., in the Town Council Chamber.

We have in Napanee one of the finest Armouries in Canada, but on account of our not having a Militia Unit here, it has not been available for general use to anything like its full possibilities.

With the establishment of Company here the Armouries will be open the year round and members of the Company will have the privilege of playing indoor baseball, basketball, etc. The rifle galleries will be open to members of the Company and it is hoped that arrangements will be made whereby the Civilian Rifle Club will also be able to make use of them.

Special concessions we understand will in all probability be given to semi-military and allied organizations, such as the Civilian Rifle Club, Boy Scouts, Red Cross Society, I.O.D.E., Navy League, etc., in connection with the use of the Armouries.

In the re-organization of the old 47th Regt., now called the Frontenac Regt., we understand that the present scheme is to locate one company in Napanee, another in Enterprise and the surrounding district, one in Kingston and the fourth at Westport. One of the great drawbacks in pre-war days was that it was not possible in many instances for members of the rural Militia to get away for the 12 days annual camp training. The Government, we are told, has recognized this difficulty, and in future trainings will be done locally by Companies, and in some cases by Platoons.

Napanee has a number of returned Officers and N.C.O.'s, who should form a strong cadre for the local company. It should be remembered that the old Militia of Canada, while denied and chaffed a good deal for being "Canpet Knights," formed the backbone of the 1st Canadian Division in August, 1914, and whatever the shortcomings were in the old days, the value of the training received as peace-time soldiers, was clearly evidenced when the real test came.

Canada is not and does not want to become a military nation, but everyone must recognize the value of the Militia in 1914. The policy of militarism is to be fought and any attempt to build it up completely, would be a piece of folly that we are sure no one would dream of committing.

DESERONTO ROAD.

Drawing stone from Roblin's Hill and piling in Mr. Byron Rose's field west of his barn still continues. Some forty teams have been engaged in this work, and with the exception of when the roads are too soft to draw on, the work is going on getting stone handy for crushing in the spring to be used on the Provincial Highway.

Mr. Samuel Sagar's sale is advertised for Wednesday, the 26th inst. Mr. Sagar some time ago sold his farm to Mr. James, who intends moving on in February, while Mr. Sagar is moving to Deseronto on his own place there.

Mr. Wm. J. Roach has sold his farm to Mr. O'Reiley, near Kingston and intends moving to Deseronto in a couple of weeks. The purchaser also bought his stock and machinery at the same time.

Mr. and Mrs. William Joyce are spending the winter in the states, visiting their daughter, Pearl. Mr. Joyce sold his small garden sponsition to Mr. Wm. Kelly, a returned soldier.

Mr. John Hudson had the misfortune to lose a valuable horse a couple of weeks ago, being kicked by another one of his horses.

Percy Rendell left last week to take a two weeks' course at O. A. College Guelph.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Robertson visited over Friday at Mr. Orton Robinson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Taylor spent a couple of days at Mr. C. Taylor's Sillsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vandebogart entertained a number of friends to tea Thursday evening. Cards.

Mr. John Cline spent a few days in Ottawa exhibiting a couple of Holsteins at the Holstein Show and Sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith and Jean attended an "At Home" at Anderson Church Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Eslie Smith and Truby visited Sunday at Mr. Dan Smith's Deseronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Sills entertained a number of friends to tea Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Eslie Smith at Mr. John Gane's Monday evening.

Mr. E. Fretts spent over Tuesday night at Mr. E. P. Smith's and attended Empey Hill tea-meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vandebogart and family, Miss Haggerty and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Robertson took tea Tuesday at Mr. E. Lasher's.

Mrs. Fred Smith and Jean are visiting at her father's, Mr. Jas. Cuthill's, Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cuthill and baby spent Monday and Tuesday at Mr. Roy Robertson's.

Miss McGill spent the week-end with her friend, Miss Haggerty, at Mr. F. Vandebogart's.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HIS ARM AMPUTATED

Roderick Fraser Meets With a Serious Accident at Point Anne.

Roderick Fraser, whose home is in Napanee, but who has been working in the cement plant at Point Anne, met with a serious accident on Thursday last. He was employed in the raw grinding department of Plant No. 4, and is supposed to have been either putting on a belt or oiling the shaft, when his clothing was caught in the belt. He was drawn to the shaft above where his clothing was twisted so tightly that both arms were fractured, the left one also badly lascerated. He also sustained injuries to his face and one ear was torn. He was released from the shaft as quickly as possible and rushed to Belleville hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate his left arm. The place where the accident happened was considered safe as it is about six feet above the floor.

MEMORIAL SONNET.

To the memory of Mrs. J. W. Metzler who passed to the Great Beyond, January 27th, 1918.

"Within the City Silent—Peace
Tranquil hovers o'er
Reposing slumberers. Beside
The Sacred Lea the river by
Gently passing. Soar
The birds, while smiling flowers nod ;
In azure heavens her soul
God keeps.
Tread with soft the hallowed ground.
Pause long in mystic thought
Beside her bed of verdure hue
Her resting place till dawn,
Immortal clothed her form will be.
"She is not dead," the Master said,
"But sleepeth," comforts He."

Irene Shibley Cowan.

OTTAWA WINTER FAIR

Inter County Live Stock Judging COMPETITION.

In order to encourage a deeper interest in Live Stock on the part of the young men in the province, the Ottawa Winter Fair Board has inaugurated a special competition to be open to one judging team from each County. These teams must be selected by the Agricultural Representative from those who have attended a 4 to 6 weeks' course in Agriculture and who have never taken a regular course in an Agricultural College. The young men must be under twenty-six years of age and three men will constitute a team.

The members of the judging team representing Lennox and Addington were Bruce Smith, Odessa, James Robson, Napanee, R. R. 1, and Rod. Sharpe, Napanee R. R. 2. At three young men attended the annual course in Agriculture held at Bath last year. These young men did excellent work in the judging competition. Bruce Smith standing second high man in the competition and the County team standing fourth, Bruce Smith also placed third in Cattle, fourth in Swine and sixth in Dairy Cattle. While the other members of the team were not successful in winning any individual prizes, still they did good consistent judging and were responsible for the high standing of the County. Taking into consideration that the three teams winning ahead of Lennox and Addington travelled extensively and were trained at the Guelph Winter Fair, I consider that this County made an excellent showing and the young men are to be congratulated on their good showing in the Judging Competition.

Baby Sleighs at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

Light and Plant Growth.

Government agricultural experts have discovered that plant life seems to depend on light rather than temperature for its maturity, and may be controlled by regulating the hours of light and darkness. The principle is revolutionary, but it rests on actual experiments, in which it was demonstrated that plants subjected to alternate periods of light and darkness in carefully determined proportions, could be brought to maturity at any time of the year. Greenhouse experiments by the Department of Agriculture, prove that the flowering and fruiting period of practically any plant can be made to take place at any time of the year by darkening the greenhouse in the morning and evening if the day is too long, or by lengthening the day by artificial light if the day is too short. The discovery, it is said, may be of the highest importance in the future planning of cropping systems for different regions. By employing dark chambers, the scientists shortened or lengthened the life cycle of plants, and forced some of them to complete two cycles in one season. Violets, for instance, were made to bloom again in summer.

GUESS !

What will be the value in money of the United States trade with Canada for February, 1921 ? Read every word of the display announcement on page 5, and put in your guess, and go in to win the $500.00 cash for prize. Three guesses allowed, and guesses for your friends and neighbors.

Delicious in the Cup.

"SALADA" TEA

has no equal for quality and flavour.

If you have not tried Salada, send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto

You need what we can provide

You want to improve your stock, and increase your herds, but perhaps, you lack the necessary capital.
It is our business to make advances to responsible progressive farmers, Consult the Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH, G. PATTEN CARR, Manager.

Sub-Agency at Roblin, open Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

From December 15th to April 15th, Roblin Sub-Agency open on Thursdays and Fridays.

Rural Service Department

Special attention given to Farmers' problems. Use our Rural Exchange Service. If you have livestock, feed or seed grain to sell, or wish to purchase, list it on our Bulletin Board. Auction Sale Registers furnished free of charge. Have you received of our Farmer's Account Books? Have you been supplied with a "Breeding and Feeding Chart"? Call in and see us—we are interested in your welfare.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, C. H. ANDERSON, Manager.
YARKER, VERONA AND PARHAM BRANCHES, J. W. McCLYMONT, Manager.
TAMWORTH BRANCH, S. D. WHALEY, Manager.

FOR SALE—Light McLaughlin Truck, $295.00. C. A. ANDERSON & SON. 9-a-p

NOTICE.

We wish to announce that we have taken over the Frost & Wood, John Deere, Peter Hamilton, and Bissell machinery, also Robes, Blankets, Harness, etc., from Mr. Chas. Switzer. Your patronage solicited.

J. P. TRUMPOUR.
9-a G. H. SWITZER.

NOTICE ON APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Notice is hereby given that Gertrude May Turner, of the City of Chatham, in the County of Kent, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John Vivian Turner, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, railway employee (care of head office of the Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal) on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated this 26th day of November, A.D., 1920.

IVEY, ELLIOTT & IVEY,
Solicitors for Applicant
Merchants Bank Building
London, Ontario.
2-13t

NOTICE OF MEETING

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

of Lennox and Addington, pursuant to Statute, will meet at the Council Chamber, in the Court House, NAPANEE, on

TUESDAY, JAN. 25th, 1921,

at 2 p. m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, Jan. 26th, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated Jan. 10th, 1921.

Not Wasted.

A Scottish landowner who had heard of the great profits to be made from a colliery, decided to sink one on his land, and sell the coal to the farmers and villagers in the district. Not long after he started business he sent a load of his coal to a neighboring farmer to give them a trial. A few weeks later he met the farmer and asked him how the coal had turned out. "Grand, man, grand!" replied the farmer. "After they had burned a' day in the fire, we took them oot at nicht, an' built a stone dyke wi' them the next day!"

Girl Guides.

A census of the Girl Guides last October showed that there were in the British Isles 93,782 guides, 24,691 brownies (girls under 11), and 4,931 senior guides (over 16). In the Dominions and in foreign countries there were approximately 102,650. There was thus a total of 281,896, an increase of 80,419 in a year.

Mary Ann Chocolates have established themselves in Napanee. If you haven't already sampled them there is a treat in store for you. 85c. a lb. box at WALLACE'S.

J. M. SIMPSON,
Barrister-at-Law.
Law office over Hydro Electric Store, Dundas St. Napanee, Ont.

BEVERLEY R. SIMPSON, B.A.
Barrister-at-Law.
57 Queen St., West
TORONTO

FOR SALE—A light Ford Truck, in first-class condition. C. A. ANDERSON & SON.

WANTED—To buy a medium size house in a good locality. Apply to Box 156, Napanee P. O. 6-c-p

TO LET—4 room apartment. Modern improvements, centrally located. E. L. BEDORE, Thomas street. a-p

FOR SALE—Dark Red Shorthorn Calves, male and female (Registered). Apply MARK HAWLEY, R. R. 7, Napanee. 50-7-tp

FARM FOR SALE—125 acres, good buildings, convenient to church, school and markets. Apply to E. M. WILSON, solicitor, Napanee, Ont. 42tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

ROOM TO LET—A room in the Harshaw block, on the second floor, about 20 x 24 feet. Would make a good room suitable for a society with small membership. Apply to JOHN HAMBLY. 19-tf

WANTED A STENOGRAPHER—One with High School education. Applicants state qualification, experience and age. Apply to Box 124, Express Printing Office. 97b

AN APPLICANT desires to purchase a farm of from fifty to one hundred acres, reasonably well improved and situate within three miles of Napanee. Anyone having such farm for sale apply to T. B GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee. 3-d

FARM LAND FOR SALE or exchange for Ontario farm land. I have 640 acres of good wheat land, 450 acres cultivated for crop of 1921 ; 8-roomed house, and good barn ; good water ; school across the road from the land, 5½ miles from the town ; 5 granaries, 12 x 14 ; hen house, 10 x 28. Will take $48.00 per acre for this land. Apply to E. J. CUMMINGS, Major, Sask. 7-b

ALEX L. McMULLEN.

Contractor and builder of houses, barns, plank and timber framing. If you intend to build a house or barn this year it would be to your advantage to see me. I can submit plans for your inspection of any up-to-date house or barn required. Estimates cheerfully given. Address, Napanee. 7-a-p

GENUINE ASPIRIN HAS "BAYER CROSS"

Tablets without "Bayer Cross" are not Aspirin at all

BAYER

Get genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer" package, plainly marked with the safety "Bayer Cross."

The "Bayer Cross" is your only way of knowing that you are getting genuine Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for nineteen years and proved safe by millions for Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, and for Pain generally. Made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes of 12 Tablets—also larger sized "Bayer" packages.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company, Ltd., will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion. If in ordinary type. In black type he price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge at visitors to London, at whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

W. G. WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 88.
OFFICE — North Side Dundas Street Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street Napanee

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon and Accoucheur
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between Vert and Hobart Streets, Napanee. tdv

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

Novelties in Fur Neckpieces.

Greater variety and more detail in design will be seen in fur neck pieces this winter, furriers say. "Leading sellers," they declare, "will doubtless be the well-known animal scarf and the plain scarf, but in the newer styles there are numberless moderate-sized choker ties, the general construction of which is a scarf varying from fifteen inches to a yard long, with a slash toward one end for the other end to pass through. Another piece has a short choker collar with two side pointed ends which lie flat against the front of the coat in revers fashion.

Worst Spell of Weather.

It was a spelling class, and the teacher, calling upon a small boy requested him to spell the word "weather." His effort resulted in "Wedhir." "Go back to your form, Smith," said the teacher. "That is the worst spell of weather we have had for a long time."

The Largest Stage.

The largest stage in the world is that of the Grand Opera House in Paris. It is one hundred feet wide, nearly two hundred feet in depth, and eighty feet high. The height is measured from the level of the stage to the "flies."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

America and England Should be Better Friends, So Declares Owen Wister

A TIMELY appeal for fair play and for justice, in the interests of America as well as in those of Great Britain, is made by Mr. Owen Wister, a prominent American writer, in "A Straight Deal; or, the Ancient Grudge."

Examining some of the causes of friction between the two countries Mr. Wister says the first and worst is the falsification of American history books "by which the minds of our children are deliberately poisoned with hate." The second cause is misunderstood policies and acts. The third cause is antagonistic national traits.

With regard to the part Britain played in the war Mr. Wister says:

"In August, 1918, every third male between eighteen and a half and fifty years of age was fighting. The Empire had called to the colors 8 and 1/2 million men, of which England's share was 50 per cent. and Ireland's 2.2 per cent. When the war closed the British Empire maintained three soldiers out of every 2,600 of the population; her entire army, regular establishment, reserve and territorial forces, amounted to seven hundred thousand men. Our American casualties were three hundred and twenty-two thousand, one hundred and eighty-two. The casualties in the British army were three million, forty-nine thousand, nine hundred and seventy-one—a million more than we sent—and of these six hundred and fifty-eight thousand, seven hundred and four were killed. Her navy, thirty-three thousand three hundred and sixty-one were killed, six thousand three hundred and five wounded and missing; of her merchant marine fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty-one were killed; a total of forty-eight thousand, two hundred and ten per cent. of all in active service.

"During 1917-1918 Britain's armies held the enemy in three continents and on six fronts. She was provided with her Allies on two more fronts. Her dead, those six hundred and fifty-eight thousand, lay by the Tigris, the Zambesi, the Ægean, and across the world to Flanders' fields. Between March 21 and April 17, 1918, the Hun hurled their army of 127 divisions, and of these 102 were concentrated against the British. That was in Flanders. Britain at the same time was fighting in Russia, Kiaochau, New Guinea, Samoa, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and elsewhere.

"Britain cleared a hundred thousand square miles of the enemy in German colonies. While fighting in Mesopotamia, her soldiers were reconstructing the ancient Nile. They reclaimed and cultivated more than 1,100 square miles of land there, which produced as a consequence enough food to save two million tons of shipping annually for the Allies. In Palestine and Mesopotamia alone, British troops in 1917 took 76,000 prisoners. In 1918 in Palestine from September 18 to October 7, they took 79,000 prisoners."

A Curious Glowworm.

In New Zealand there is a very curious glowworm. The first idea about this insect was that it turned into a kind of beetle, whereas it proved to be a larva, or grub, of a fly. Its light is seemingly given it to attract small insects, which are its food, and these are caught by means of a web. This web is placed in a niche among rocks or trees, and has a central thread, from which run smaller threads at the sides of the opening. Upon several of the lower threads there are usually a number of globules that resemble tiny silver beads, but what is the use of these is uncertain. Upon the middle thread the grub sits. If startled, it glides away into a hole it has made in the place. The light comes from the hinder part of the body, and the grub can display or darken this as it chooses. On moonlight nights it is the brightest, and it is not visible when the weather is cold, nor, of course, during the day. Having reached its full size the grub becomes a chrysalis, being fastened firmly to its web. A faint light comes from the chrysalis, but not so bright. When the fly comes out, that also has a final light, only half as bright as that of the grub. What it feeds upon is unknown.

Academical Humor.

"It is a strange thing," said the professor. "I was shaved this morning by a man who studied at Heidelberg and spent several years in other educational centres. I know also, that he has contributed scientific articles to our best magazines and has remembered among his intimate friends men of the highest social and scientific standing in Europe. And yet," soliloquized the professor, "he can't shave a man decently!" "The idea!" exclaimed his young friend in astonishment. "Oh, he isn't a barber," said the professor, yawning. "You see, I shaved myself this morning."

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

are now packed in square packages. Each package contains five cakes, which are equal in quantity to six round cakes. All dealers are authorized to guarantee that the quality of the round and square cakes are identical in every respect.

ENGLAND'S LATEST ROMANCE.

Master of Kinloss Marries Blacksmith's Daughter.

One of those good old-fashioned romances, dear to the hearts of all of us, soon will reach the "happily-ever-afterward" stage in one of England's most aristocratic country seats. The master of Kinloss, son of Baroness Kinloss, grandson of the last Duke of Buckingham, and a peer-to-be in his own right, has wooed and won the daughter of the village blacksmith.

And when the church bells are ringing and the entire village gather on the green before the frowning baronial halls to dance at the nuptials, the bridegroom will recognize among them many new relations, for his own chauffeur and his master's head gardener and the local milkman will all be brothers-in-law.

No sad story this of trusting peasant maid betrayed by villainous aristocrat; the potential peeress, Katie Jackman is 28 years old and still feeds the fowls near the glowing forge, where her sturdy parent beats out iron shoes for the village equines. She and the master, who is a curate as well as a baron, have been "walking out" together for a number of years. He is 31, and they have been acquainted for fifteen years.

The humble cottage which houses the large family of the village blacksmith, nestles close against the fortified, broken glass-topped wall that surrounds Stowe House, the palatial ancestral manor of the Master of Kinloss. As a boy he used to slip through the back gate of the ironial gateway and steal away to watch the sparks fly up from the glowing forge and to make mud-pies with the smith's bonnie daughter, Katie.

Katie is to-day described by her doting parents as a "winsome, jolly girl, not in the least stuck up."

Her photograph depicts facial characteristics suitable for a future baroness. Unfortunately, it is improbable that the blacksmith's daughter will ever reign at the majestic Stowe House, for the present baroness is seeking consent of the courts to sell the building and all its almost priceless contents.

The master took Holy Orders in 1914, which robbed the Great War of its opportunities, and has had but commonplace romance of the story. He is a curate at St. Sepulchre, one of the few round churches of the Knights Templar left in England. He has preached at different churches in the county of Buckingham, where the romance ripened, and is reputed to deliver a stirring sermon. Somewhat shy and retiring by nature, his favorite recreation is motoring—with Katie, about the country.

Naturally the news of the engagement and that "Katie Jackman is going to be a baroness!" has created no little stir in the villages around Stowe House estate, where both parties are well known and where they are well known. The piquant situations of relationship which the marriage will create—the one subject of village conversation. Katie has several brothers and sisters, whose stock in the matrimonial market has taken a decided rise.

The master of Kinloss is a real democrat. The full extent of parental objection which he overcame to announce the engagement is only hinted at.

There have been many marriages in England between sons of royal, ducal and baronial families and maids of more modest circumstance and station, but the present alliance, taking everything into consideration, has furnished English society and English blacksmiths with no little food for thought and conversation.

The Modern Style.

A charwoman was seen by her employer sitting in the circle of the local theatre surreptitiously conveying to her mouth the contents of a half-consumed paper of fried fish and chip potatoes. When taxed on the following day with her extravagance in paying for such expensive a seat, the charwoman justified herself in this way: "Well, missus, Jack's getting five pounds a week, my boy Joe gets three pounds ten a week, and Bill's over two pounds each; so I can't see why I shouldn't enjoy myself' sometimes."

Consolatory.

A certain famous Scottish minister had some distance to walk from his manse to church on the Sabbath particularly wet day was plodding along under his big umbrella when he found himself just behind two parishioners, wives of substantial farmers. He overheard one say to the other, "The meenister will be gey and wet when he gets to the kirk the day, puir mon!" "Ay, will he," said the other, "but ye ken if he's drookit wi' wet when he gets there he'll be dry enough ance he's i' the pulpit."

The Victim.

"You don't appear to take much interest in this profiteering investigation."

"No," answered the ultimate consumer, "I'm busy hustling to meet bills. I can't stop to referee disputes as to whether the situation is due to higher cost of production or lower purchasing power of a Treasury note. It hits me either way."

A PESSIMIST SPEAKS

YEARS CANADA MAY BECOME A VASSAL STATE.

Prof. Archibald MacMechan Talks of the Danger of Peaceful Penetration and Tells How the United States Has Been Exerting Treasonous Influences on Our National Life.

A GLOOMY picture of Canadians slavishly imitating Americans and of Canada succumbing commercially and politically to the United States is limned by Archibald MacMechan in the Canadian Historical Review. While most red-blooded Canadians will resent his charges as overdrawn, he nevertheless strikes certain true notes. For American influence is strong in this country and Canada's debt of $400,000,000 to the United States for goods is tangible evidence of a commercial bondage, though only temporary.

But infinitely worse than this commercial serfdom in MacMechan's opinion is what he terms "the subjection of the Canadian nation's mind and soul to the mind and soul of the United States."

Yet between 1913 and 1917 the last people in the world to have accused the Canadians of such weaknesses as "subjection of mind and soul" would have been those very Americans who could they indeed so accuse us to-day?

Strong for the British connection MacMechan declares the imitativeness of some Canadians to see despotic designs in every attempt of Britain to draw the Dominion into closer commercial relations with any man, woman or child in Canada really believe that Great Britain would send one single fire a single gun to retain this country in unwilling allegiance?" he asks. The great danger threatening Canada to-day, he thinks—and not one of physical conquest either, but the insidious peril of absorbtion—lies to the south. And Canadians for the most part seem unaware of it.

Though he doesn't mention them, evidently the masses of American settlers in the West are not Mr. MacMechan's mind when he harks back to annexation. He reminds one that in 1775 New York sent delegates to the Philadelphia Congress, that there were tea riots in Halifax and active sympathy with the American revolutionists. That Gen. Cruickshank had trouble with disloyal American settlers in Ontario in 1812.

He said that had William Lyon Mackenzie and Papineau had their way in 1837 Ontario and Quebec would both to-day be states of the American union. He flatly asserts that though the Canadian people rejected the national suicide of commercial union with the States in 1911 this action is being undermined to-day by the far more subtle means of commercial and social penetration. If Mr. MacMechan might have added that in former times the United States attracted Britishers because it was an almost completely Anglo-Saxon land. To-day it is a vast polyglot mixture and even American settlers in Canada are glad to be away from its complex population.

"It is inevitable that the United States should exert a tremendous influence upon Canada," continues the author. "Our domains march together for 3,000 miles. The same speech, the same laws, the same religions prevail on both sides of the border as Goldwin Smith was never weary of preaching. Intercourse between the countries is easy. A standard gauge and common courtesy have made the continent one country for purposes of railway transportation. C.P.R. cars may be seen in Texas, and Canada and Santa Fe in Cape Breton. Traffic between Canada and the United States is far easier than between the separate colonies of the Australian Commonwealth. Then our neighbors are many and rich; we are few in the land and until lately were very poor. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians have been drawn across the border because of the better opportunities of making a living and for making money, under the Stars and Stripes."

"All these are straws showing which way the wind blows," says he. "No Canadians even invents a new slang term. All our slang is brought in and distributed by American shows of one kind or another. We have imported Thanksgiving Day, a heathen festival of autumn as Goldwin Smith points out, Labor Day, and soon Mothers Day. As soon as our cousins south of the line decide to celebrate Great-grandmothers' Day we will unerringly follow suit, too."

A wholesome but unpleasant truth has been uttered by an American historian, says Mr. MacMechan. At the end of his "True History of the American Revolution" Mr. Fisher speculates as to what Americans would have developed into had they not broken away from England. His judgment is: "We might have been a tamer, less inventive, people like the Canadians."

Had the American historian written his book after the Great War he would not have been guilty of tagging Canadians with that adjective "tame." Who is this Mr. Fisher anyway to pose as an authority? Readers will probably note that Mr. MacMechan is far too pessimistic of his own country. They will also agree with his more cheerful conclusions that it is unthinkable that a country which produced the Canadian Army Corps could degenerate into a vassal state. No; Canada, which rushed to arms at the first clarion call, whose soldier sons thrilled the world with their glorious deeds; Canada whose men and women won universal respect for their bravery and devotion during those years of peril, has to-day within her the spirit of a nationhood stronger than ever in her history.

Natural Inquisitiveness.

Mr. Willerby was particularly tired one evening, so he was not as patient as usual with the questioning of his eight-year-old son. After he had answered a number of questions as well as he could, the boy asked, "Daddy, what do you do at the office all day long?"

It was at this point that daddy's patience became exhausted. "Oh, nothing much," said he, with a sigh.

A few moment were spent by the son in pondering upon this answer. Then he cheerfully asked, "But how do you know when you have finished?"

UNDERGROUND LONDON.

Many Wonders May Be Seen Beneath the Streets.

A man may spend the whole of his life in London and yet never set eyes on that wonderful underground city which stretches its mase under the "Babylon of bricks" with which he is familiar.

He has, in fact, without realising it, been walking over a buried city, with its network of scores of miles of streets.

And yet this silent subterranean London may be explored by anyone who will take the trouble to get the necessary permission.

He descend to London's underworld beneath the Holborn Viaduct and find ourselves in a well-lighted vaulted passage, with a well-paved floor and walls faced with white bricks. Beside us run the pipes of the gas and water companies, troughs containing the wire of the Electric Lighting Company, and the telegraph wires of the General Post Office. Overhead run the pneumatic tubes through which the written telegrams are blown from the district offices to St. Martin's-le-Grand.

As we wander on we find passages branching off to right and left, each labelled with the name of the street above it. Thus, walking westward along Fleet Street, we see Shoe Lane on our left, Bride street, Bouverie street and Bouverie streets to our left, and so on; each familiar London street having its counterpart in the subterranean city, and each house above having its corresponding number below. At intervals we find shafts communicating with the upper world, admitting light and air; and through them we hear the tramp of feet and the rumble of wheels.

Now we hear the muffled rush of a train beneath our feet; again through a grating we see a busy station far down below.

If we wish to carry our exporation farther we must équip ourselves in a rough smock, sea-boots, and a sou'wester. Then we may climb down and descend into the dark depths beneath Farringdon street, and make our first acquaintance with the historic Fleet river, which once flowed through green fields from the heights of Hampstead.

Now we find ourselves in a vaulted channel four yards high, through which the waters of the Fleet river flow on towards the Thames. As we proceed the sound of the traffic overhead grows loud in the ear, and soon we are looking on a cascade which pours down from one of the roar into those of the Fleet. A waterfall beneath the hurrying traffic of Ludgate Circus!

But the most remarkable part of underground London still remains to be seen—the great, far-spreading system of sewers. The sewers of London are so long that, in a straight line, they would stretch from Liverpool to Rome.

These sewers have a capacity so enormous that they will carry away daily the contents of a lake as large as Hyde Park and three and a quarter feet deep. They are so large that a diameter of over twelve feet; their fall ranges from two feet to fifty feet in the mile.

Nor have we yet exhausted the wonders of hidden London. Deep below the city run hundreds of miles of enormous gas and water mains, and in between, at different levels, is the most wonderful network of underground railways in the world.

There are wine cellars which contain thousands of casks of wine. Beneath St. Paul's Churchyard there is a spacious, well-equipped restaurant where hundreds take their meals daily; and this is but one of many underground eating houses, while there are bakeries which daylight never enters.

Near the Strand you may have a dip in an underground bath into which Severn may have plunged seventeen centuries ago.

WOMEN VOTERS.

Canada Among Countries That Trust Them With Ballots.

Here are the countries in which the women are permitted to vote,—

Australia—Women have votes on the same terms as men.

British East India—Women got votes and eligibility in 1919, on equal terms for men with the franchise.

Canada—Women have votes on equal terms. The Federal amendment is not yet operating.

Crimea—Women got votes on equal terms in December, 1917.

Czecho-Slovakia — Women have votes on same terms as men.

Denmark—Municipal vote in 1908 and Parliamentary vote on equal terms in 1915.

Esthonia—Women have votes on same terms as men and there are five women members of Parliament.

Germany—Women got votes on equal terms in 1918, eight weeks before the elections.

Great Britain—Women got votes on different terms and at a different age in 1918.

Hungary—Women got votes in November, 1918, but have yet to be twenty-one, women if they can read and write at twenty-four.

Iceland—Women have votes on equal terms, and it is part of the new constitution.

Latvia—Men and women both got votes on equal terms in 1918.

Lithuania—Men and women got votes on equal terms in 1920.

Luxemburg—Women got votes on equal terms with men (at the age of twenty).

Netherlands—Bill giving women votes on same terms as men recently passed in May, 1919, and received royal assent in September, 1919.

Poland—Women have votes on equal terms with men since 1918.

Rhodesia—Women got votes on equal terms in 1919 and one woman M.P. has been elected.

Russia—Women got votes on equal terms during the first revolution and several women served in Parliament and in the Cabinet.

Sweden—Women got votes on same terms in 1918, but the bill will not be ratified till after the autumn elections.

Ukrainia—Women and men got votes on equal terms in 1917.

United States—Federal amendment giving votes in all states on equal terms ratified by Tennessee, the thirty-sixth state in August, and is now a law.

Much Hand Work on This Coat.

Navy silk duvetyn, with an invisible stripe weave, is ornamented with hand made flowers of black braid, the centers of which are of short cane, the edges picoted, swings from the shoulders. The collar and cuffs are seal.

Our Export Problems

IN two previous issues the signing of the armistice there has been more money spent by Canadian manufacturers in endeavoring to develop export trade than in any ten years previous to the war. Not only has more money been spent, but more people have been engaged. Where there were probably between one hundred and three hundred manufacturers doing considerable amounts of export trade before the war, this figure will now easily exceed one thousand.

There have been many export organizations formed to facilitate trade between Canada and various other countries. Many branches of Canadian banks have also been established in foreign countries to assist in developing trade, and the banks would not pursue this policy if they were not assured that the manufacturers of Canada were putting forth great efforts to maintain the trade for the future," said Mr. Marshall. Increased Canadian shipping facilities granted by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and private companies are another factor for the assistance of Canadian manufacturers in export trade.

The basis for all good export trade is the ability of the customer to pay. In fact, in those throughout the world to-day many business firms have neither the cash to finance transactions nor the financial credit to enable the seller to assist in financing. And in many cases where the cash is available the seriously diverse exchange rates put a normal Canadian price beyond the economic limits on which resales can be made in the importing country. Immediately after the armistice there were great essential requirements that had to be fulfilled against payment in cash. Many of these transactions were conducted during the period when exchange was pegged, and were, therefore, on a stable basis. This exchange basis which temporarily facilitated business between Canada and Europe.

A comparative of the export records of the six months ending September 30, 1919, and the same period in 1920 shows that if the unusual abnormality of export to Great Britain is omitted, Canada's export trade to other parts of the British Empire has increased in the 1920 six months' period by $23,000,000, the greatest increases being noted in British West Indies, British South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Hong Kong and Newfoundland, and the total Canadian trade with these countries is nearly in manufactured goods.

In trade with foreign countries, France omitted, an increase of exports amounting to $77,000,000 for the six months ending September, 1920, over the same period in 1919 is shown. The principal increases appeared in the United Kingdom, Belgium, China, Cuba, what was formerly German Africa, United States, Argentina, Spain and Norway, Sweden. Even assuming that all our increased exports to the United States were raw materials or foodstuffs, a credit of this item remains is left to represent manufactured goods entering the other countries named.

The proportions of manufactured goods forming the exportations of Canada has steadily risen. In 1880 the proportion was only 5 per cent. of manufactured goods to the total volume of exports. In 1890 the proportion of manufactured goods was 7 per cent. In 1910 it had increased to 13 per cent., in 1916 to 32 per cent. and in 1919 to 43 per cent. This would not yet be made for 1920, but taking all things into consideration, it is safe to say that Canadian manufacturers need not be ashamed of the record that the figures will show. The record given here effectually disposes of the charge that Canadian manufacturers have not been diligent in seeking export trade.

One source, and possibly the only source, for better conditions and better economic relationship is the setting up of some administrative body which can supervise and credit operations based on bonds issued by individual countries now in financial straits, on the assumption that assets which undoubtedly exist in each. This may be the only means of bringing goods and consumers together in a manner like speed. Otherwise, in many of the countries, there will be a long siege of destitution and want until they can straighten things out on a national basis. The longer this process takes, the more adversely it will affect national manufacturing and trade.

It seems more or less incongruous that manufacturers should be blamed for not selling goods to Russia, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, the Soviet Croat-Slovens States and some other countries when in those very places millions of people are starving and the Canadian and American agricultural interests are having difficulty in finding a market for their wheat and other foodstuffs. If it is as simple a matter to develop export trade in manufactured goods with these countries and get payment for them, as some critics allege, surely it should be far easier to find abundant markets for foodstuffs among the starving in the Middle East, yet the export figures do not reveal any considerable movement of foodstuffs from Canada to those countries.

Coincidence's Curious Chain.

At Ramsgate, N.B., the two daughters of Mr. Smith died on the same day. They were twins and were brides at a double wedding twelve years ago.

Sheep.

Canada has 3,500,000 sheep; Australia, 80,000,000; United States, 40,000,000; Britain, 27,000,000.

Latin American Trade.

The foreign commerce of the twenty Latin American republics aggregated nearly $5,000,000,000 in 1913. Their aggregate population is nearly 100,000,000, and the area of the Latin American countries 8,287,000 square miles.

Fish and Chips.

Two and a half million dollars is spent every week by the people of Great Britain on fried fish and potato chips, representing an average weekly provision of 30,000,000 meals.

"COLD IN THE HEAD"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Those subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

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MINERS FEAR GHOSTS.

Whistling Phantoms That Foretell Disaster.

Some of the best authenticated cases of hauntings are those in connection with tin and coal mines.

Many of them come from Cornwall, where there is a profound belief in what are named "The Knockers." According to Charles Kingsley, "the Knockers" are the ghosts of the Jews who crucified our Lord, and who, as a consequence of that crime, have been compelled to remain earthbound ever since. He explains the reason of these haunting Cornwall by saying they were sent hither as slaves by the Roman emperors, who obtained most of their tin from that country.

Be that as it may, "the Knockers" are still heard, and if anyone wants proof they should pay a visit one night to one of the many disused shafts.

"The Knockers" do not confine themselves to ancient mines. They are at times heard in quite modern ones. There is a story still current in Cornwall to the effect that a man bought a house that had just been built in a mining district was awakened one night by the sound of tramping up and down the stairs, as if the footsteps of men in heavy boots. He got up several times to attempt to discover what it was, but the moment he opened the door and looked out all was quiet.

He made inquiries of one of the servants, who was a local girl. "Those aren't the ghosts, sir," she said. "I heard them too. They are 'the Knockers,' and they came last night to tell us there is a mine under this house that waits to be worked."

What she said proved to be an actual fact. There was a new tin lode beneath the building, and a very productive one, too.

Then, in the mine at Wheal Vor, a man was found sitting on a light watchman distinctly heard knocking, followed by the sound of someone upsetting a cartload of rubbish outside the house in which he lived in which he was sitting. On getting up to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, he could see nothing that could in any way explain the noise. Many of those he related his experiences to his mates, who shook their heads gravely, and, sure enough, a few days were passed, the watchman was taken suddenly ill and died.

In the Warwickshire collieries where locally known as "the Seven Whistlers" take the place of "the Knockers." The Whistlers are invisible, ghostly miners supposed to be seven in number. They are invariably heard whistling in the pits before a death or any other calamity. Some years ago the Whistlers were heard in the vicinity of the Bedworth Mines, and so impressed were the miners that not one of them would go to work until the following day, the warning. There has never been a disaster there, so it is affirmed, without someone or other has been warned previously by the whistling.

For many years a native of Cumberland held the post of overseer in one of the pits until, being found out in certain acts of fraud and larceny, he was dismissed, his place being taken by a man from another colony. The deposed overseer was often heard to express his hatred of his successor, and one day the dead bodies of the two men were found close together in one of the adits. It was suggested at the inquest that they had died from accident due to fire-damp.

Workers in the pit soon began to hear the voices of two men raised in furious altercation. They were recognized as belonging to the dead overseers, and from what they said there seemed little doubt but what the ex-overseer had decoyed his successor into a spot where he knew there was fire-damp, in the hope that it would kill him. Fearing it might not operate soon enough, he had taken his victim unawares, and after a desperate struggle had succeeded in choking him. He had then himself been overcome by the fumes.

Charles II.'s Pineapple.

When was the first pineapple grown in England? It has been stated that the ancestor of the ducal house of Portland introduced the culture from Holland in 1690, but Horace Walpole mentions a picture depicting Charles II. in the act of receiving from Rose, the royal gardener (on bended knee), the first pineapple raised in England, and wrote a note on the back of the frame to that effect, adding, "This picture belonged to Mr. Evelyn, the nurseryman (partner of Mr. Wise) whose heir bequeathed it to Rev. Mr. Pennicall, of Ditton, who gave it to Mr. Walpole, 1750." At the famous Strawberry Hill sale, 1842, this interesting picture passed out at the final sum of 20 guineas, and joined Lord Taunton's collection. Recently at Sotheby's, Messrs. Agnew gave £620 for it. The picture is held to be by the Dutch painter, Henrik Danckerts, who was invited to England by Charles II. and employed in painting views of the royal palaces, yet traditionally the figure of Rose in the picture is supposed to represent Dawney Court in Buckinghamshire.

Rents Due to the King.

There are some curious rents due to the King. The Lord of the Manor of Addington pays a yearly rent of a barrel of cartridges, and the Manor of Crendon, Buckinghamshire, sends to his Majesty every June a garland of roses. Other rents depend on the sovereign's visiting certain places. Aylesbury, for instance, must give him three eels if he goes there in winter, and a pair of teal geese in summer. On arriving at Chichester the King has the right to demand a string for his cross-bow.

A Timely Discovery.

Moreton hated having his photograph taken, but his wife, indiscreetly, had had one taken secretly at the much-dreaded ordeal. When she saw the photograph she cried out in horror. "Oh, George, you've only one button on your coat!" "Thank heavens!" replied her husband, "you've noticed it at last. That's why I consented to have the photograph taken."

Twenty Thousand Leaving Canada.

Twenty thousand Galicians will return home during the next few months from Western Canada if they can secure steamship accommodation. Many of them will never return to Canada. They claim that the people of Galicia are dissatisfied with Polish rule and intend to vote shortly as to whether they will join the British Empire.

Wholesale Arrests Canadians With Coughs

Halt! Who goes there? Someone with a cough. Pass friend! Stop cough! you are under arrest. Thousands of such arrests are being made every day in all parts of Canada. Too long have coughs and colds evaded justice and caused untold suffering to humanity, but at last they have been conquered and everywhere in Canada's famous cough detective—Buckley's Bronchitis Mixture. Did you ever hear of this wonderful remedy? Why, everybody is talking and writing about the great work it is doing in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, etc.

The following is one of thousands of letters received:—"Kindly accept my sincere thanks for the benefit my wife derived by the use of one of your bottles of Bronchitis Mixture. For over thirteen years she had suffered acutely. After spending dollar after dollar upon various remedies, no relief was obtained. Hearing of your most marvelous remedy she decided to give it a trial and I am glad to say one bottle has made her well. You are at liberty to use my name and should be only too pleased to answer any inquiries. Sincerely yours, John Holmes, Yorkville Ave." The original of this letter may be seen at W. K. Buckley, Limited, 142 Mutual St., Toronto. Don't allow a cough or cold to linger with you. Away with it! Hall Buckley's Mixture and have cough arrested. This remedy never fails. On every bottle is a guarantee to refund the money if not satisfactory. Delays are dangerous. Order now from your Druggist 30

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Aladdin mantles and supplies are sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

Prince of Wales Faces Very Delicate Situation When He Wants to Marry

THE popular success of the tours of the Prince of Wales through Canada and Australia and the cordiality of his welcome home have deepened the interest of the whole Empire in his future, and especially in the choice which he may make for his wife. Public sentiment was well interpreted by Gen. Smuts in a speech on May 15, 1917, delivered at the banquet in his honor given by both Houses of Parliament in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords:

"Let us be thankful for mercies we have a kingship here which is not very different from an hereditary republic. I am sure that more and more in the future the trend will be in the direction of a more democratic kingship, and I shall not be surprised to see the time come when our royal princes, instead of getting their consorts from among the princelings of Central Europe, will go for them to the Dominions and the other portions of the British Empire."

The subject of his marriage has evidently occupied also the thought of Parliament. In the House of Commons a few days ago Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to Commander Bellairs, who asked whether the Government would undertake to initiate legislation to repeal the harsh and unsuitable terms of the Royal Marriage Act of 1772, said: "The Government do not propose to adopt this suggestion." The Royal Marriage Act to which reference was made owes its place on the statute book to George III., who was incensed by the marriage of his brothers, the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke of Gloucester, to ladies who were not of royal birth. Among its provisions are the following:

"No descendant of his late Majesty George II. (other than the issue of princesses married or who may marry into foreign families) shall be capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, signified under the Great Seal. But in case any descendant of George II., being above twenty-five years old, shall persist to contract a marriage disapproved of by his Majesty, such descendant, after giving twelve months' notice to the Privy Council, may contract such marriage, and the same may be duly solemnized without the consent of his Majesty, etc., and shall be good, except both Houses of Parliament shall declare their disapprobation thereto."

All royal marriages contracted in defiance of the Act are null, and all who celebrate them or assist at them are subject to the ancient, awful but now obsolete penalties of praemunire. The Prince of Wales is now 26 years of age; he has shown himself to be a man of uncommon discretion and prudence, and he is entitled to some relaxation of the harsh conditions of the Royal Marriage Act.

Aid Scientific Research.

More than 2,500 firms are collaborating with the British Government in the scheme to give organized state encouragement to scientific and industrial research.

In its fifth annual report, the committee who have charge of the scheme state that these firms have already guaranteed a minimum aggregate income of $200,000 a year for five years, and have shown already that they would considerably exceed that amount.

Experience has shown, states the report, that the plan of organizing associations of industrial firms for the co-operative scientific investigation of their problems is sound, the present position being that eighteen research associations have been established, while five others have been approved.

Out of the (Government grant $5,000,000) fund granted by Parliament for research associations, $320,000 has already been expended, and it is estimated that the department is committed to a total expenditure of nearly $2,250,000 on account of the established research associations, and to a further expenditure of at least $600,000 on account of those approved, but not yet licensed.

Negotiations are now proceeding for the establishment of other research associations, and the total commitments out of the Million Fund are expected shortly to reach $4,000,000.

Considering the efficiency of domestic grates, it is hoped that the work of a board would result in great national savings, since comparatively small economies in the cost of building materials would at present prices represent a very large total sum.

The Missing Bag of Gold.

One of the amusing stories in Captain Lloyd's book, "Keeping the Seas," is an incident that occurred when five million pounds in gold was shipped across the English Channel. The ship carried a passenger named Lloyd George, Gen. Robinson and Sir Maurice Hankey, who occupied the cabin in which the gold was stored. When the gold was landed, a Bank of England clerk complained that a bag was missing and asked anxiously if any one had been in the cabin. "Oh, yes," said the captain. "Three men were there." "Who were they?" "Well," replied the captain thoughtfully, "I know that one was called George." Later it was discovered that the bags had been miscounted.

Teutons Are Now Trying To Get Foreign Business From British Competitors

THE Hun strafe to-day is aimed at British industry. There is no thought of profit when a Teuton firm finds itself bidding against a British; it is a case of "get the order" at any cost.

The impression prevails in well-informed circles that a number of leading German banks have special arrangements with their customers so that the losses sustained on business filched from Britain may be taken care of in a way that will not affect the credit of the firm. There is, of course, no evidence that Government funds are available for this work for the good of the cause, but to those who are familiar with the devious ramifications of German propaganda, the theory is most plausible. Certainly no one firm would undertake the financial sacrifices involved unless certain of some more or less direct quid pro quo.

There is just one example of the length to which the German will go in order to take business away from Britain: A few weeks ago bids were asked by a Dutch firm for some ship-propelling machinery. A Middlesex company specializing in this branch, and which was on the point of closing down because of trade stagnation, offered to do the work for £60,000, a figure which gave a bare margin of safety. Everything pointed to the order coming to England when one of the directors of the Dutch firm busied himself in Berlin, with the result that Krupps, of Essen, offered to fill the order for 4 per cent. less than the British firm had quoted. Of course, the Germans got the job, and will eventually deliver the goods, but it will be at a loss of over £20,000.

While Krupps is devoting some attention to implements of peace, the genius of the German has not lost sight of the fact that world peace is not yet assured, and the experts of the big ordnance plant are as busy as ever. Fritz does not permit delicacy to stand in the way of business. During the month of July over a hundred applications for patents were made to the British patents office, all for war appliances or implements. It does not follow that the applications will be granted, or at least not for some considerable time, but they are an interesting commentary on the value of the German peace protestations. Here is a partial list of what Krupps desire to patent: A gun with a railway mount carriage, a barrel recoil gun, pointing devices for ordnance, apparatus for transferring ammunition from wagons, foundations for guns with wheeled gun carriage, a turntable for railway guns, recoil guns, periscope sights, pivot guns, sighting devices, apparatus for the measurement of time for firing naval guns, slow combustion fuses for projectiles, fire control telescope and periscopes and projectiles with copper driving bands.

It is worthy of mention that patents are being sought on many devices brought out during the war, and used with deadly effect against the British.

Cargo lists of German imports into Great Britain show that the variety as well as the bulk is steadily increasing. They are now being brought in in such quantity as to seriously threaten British industry, as they are sold far cheaper than British goods.

A bold bid is being made by the Germans to obtain control of the British market for films. They make no secret of their ambition to flood all Europe with German pictures, and the state banks are behind the enterprise.

In London a number of German films are held in readiness for release as soon as Britain is believed to have forgotten or forgiven the crimes of the war. The origin and message of all imported films will need to be very closely studied for many years, for the thorough German knows how to impart a typical atmosphere to his production, while at the same time conveying his subtle message. A recent production, "Du Barry," has such a splendid French atmosphere that it could easily be taken for a French film. One of my friends, who is in the picture business on a fairly large scale, tells me that on a recent visit to Berlin studios he saw a fine reproduction on a big scale of Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, the Tower, a number of other famous London buildings, as well as the Bastille, Notre Dame, and several other Paris places which are to be used to film historic plays. The intention is to run plays with an anti-British flavor in France, and at the same time undermine the Entente Cordiale in England.

The first efforts to bring back German or Austrian plays to the legitimate stage in London ended in a frost, rival managers exhibiting huge posters, "Don't go to German plays." The Huns quit. But they will return to the charge, for you can't discourage a German.

Trees Made to Measure.

Can you grow a square tree? It sounds impossible, but the experiment has been tried with success by the School of Forestry at Cambridge.

There exists in the school a wonderful specimen of the oblong tree, which has assisted the discovery of a new growth. The trunk in question is about 30 inches by 2 inches. It curious shape is due to no more than a little bruise or two which persuaded it to grow in one direction and not at all in any other.

Other discoveries and experiments prove that an artistic bruise—it may be no more violent than strong pressure with the finger-tips—can make a tree expand in a desired direction.

Last year 1,515,042 people visited the London "Zoo."

A Woman In the Case.

Magistrate—"You say the prisoner stole your watch. What distinguishing feature was there about the watch?"

Witness—"It had my sweetheart's picture in it."

Magistrate—"Ah, I see. A woman in the case."

TREASURE HOUSE OF ART.

Facts About the British National Gallery.

The story goes that an American syndicate of art millionaires, anxious to secure some of the treasures of Britain's National Gallery, once approached the authorities and asked how many millions they would take for the buildings and its contents.

"How many millions will you take for your navy?" was the question asked in reply.

"Oh, our navy is not for sale. It belongs to the country and the American people."

Exactly. And the National Gallery is the property of Britons. The wealth of America couldn't buy it.

This fact is not appreciated by the majority of people. The National Gallery, with its 3,424 priceless pictures, belongs to the citizens of Great Britain.

The collection cannot be valued in money, because it is unique. The Gallery is unequalled for its wide scope and wealth of pictures. It includes all schools, and is the finest representation of the world's art.

There you will find the earliest as well as the oldest pictures. In one room are some Graeco-Roman portraits. They were 1,880 years ago. They were discovered in cases of mummies in Egypt, and are wonderful examples of the art of the ancients.

In the rooms devoted to the Italian school are pictures which were painted on the walls of the palaces of Italy. To secure some of these, the walls, often a foot thick, had to be cut away with the picture, the stone and brick being afterwards carefully pared and ground from the back, thus enabling the picture to be remounted for the Gallery.

Pictures painted for popes and kings hang on the walls, and to almost every one is attached a romantic story, which is explained by the lecturer-guide who has been engaged to extol their beauties.

"Provincial visitors," he said, "have so little time when visiting the Gallery to appreciate its wonders that we are endeavoring to add to their enjoyment of the pictures by giving informal chats about their history. We want to tell the public how to look at their pictures."

The lecturer-guide will tell them, for instance, the romantic story of one of Jan Van Eyck's pictures of the early Flemish school. It dates back nearly five hundred years, and was at one time the property of Queens of Austria and Hungary and Kings of Spain. It was ultimately discovered in Brussels after the Battle of Waterloo by Major-Gen. Hay, from whom it was subsequently bought.

Some enormous prices have been paid by the Gallery for pictures. The Duke of Marlborough, in 1885, received £70,000 for Raphael's "Ansidei Madonna." The late Duke of Norfolk was paid £72,000 for Holbein's "Duchess of Milan"—the largest sum ever paid by a public gallery for a picture. Three other Holbein pictures cost £55,000, while £30,000 was paid for the "Portrait of Ariosto," to be seen in the Venetian rooms. Among the Dutch and Flemish pictures are two for which £17,500 and £25,000 respectively were paid.

These purchases were only made possible by the generosity of private donors and collectors, for the buying of masters is a matter for millionaires. Many a masterpiece has been kept in England by people who have subscribed their thousands to the National Arts Collection Fund, which helps to raise the money for a purchase when the state cannot afford the outlay.

The nucleus of the Gallery, however, was provided by the state.

Primitive India.

Rural India is still as primitive, it seems, as it was in Vamerlane's time. A Calcutta cipher tells a police court story which had a wonderful odor of the middle ages about it, though it only happened this year, says the London Express. The scene was Alipore, a suburb of Calcutta. The actors in the drama were four men belonging to the Dom caste. One of these, Rahi, was in love with a married woman, so he summoned a fellow-caste man, one Pakhan, a famous wizard, to his assistance, and promised him a hundred rupees ($50) for his trouble.

When Pakhan, who lived a day's journey away, learned that Rahi wanted him to encompass the death of the woman's husband, the professor of witchcraft declined the commission, but insisted on payment of Rs50 as compensation for being called away from his own village, alleging that absence from his wizardry duties at home would cost him at least that sum.

Rahi refused to pay, and called in some friends as arbitrators. These decided that if Pakhan was not telling the truth he would die "by divine wrath" within a fortnight, but if he survived that period the $50 must be paid. Rahi took no chances, and conspired with two friends, and they invited the wizard to have supper with them, and put arsenic in his liquor, whereby he died—within the stipulated fortnight.

Rahi and his two friends are now awaiting trial for murder.

Manitoba Indians.

Manitoba Indians are well and happy this year. So far there are no indications of epidemics in any part of the country.

"The summer has been a good one," said Inspector J. R. Bunn recently. "Fishing in Lake Winnipeg has been fine. Many Indians have been working in the harvest fields, and employers report their work very satisfactory."

Prospects of a fur catch promise to be as good as in any previous season. The fur market is unsettled, but they should receive a fair price for all skins, it was said.

Getting "Wise."

"Mamma, will heaven be as beautiful as they say in the Sunday school books?"

"Certainly, my dear. Why do you ask?"

"Well, places we go in the summer are never as nice as the circulars say."

Mixed Troubles.

The soap-box orator found many things to criticize.

"And what do we do?" he cried. "We pursue the shadow, the bubble bursts and leaves but ashes in our empty hands."—N. Y. Evening Post.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

"Sally in Our Alley"

WHEN men who are now old—way up in, let us say, the seventies or eighties—were little boys, they heard their grandfathers talk about the songs that used to please them better in their youth than the songs which their grandfathers had, in turn, heard their grandfathers talk about as the tuneful joy of their younger days, says a writer in the Pittsburg Despatch. A pretty old song, that, you will say. Aye, old; at least 150 years old, but good to this day; for we does not feel his heart glow when he hears a rollicking baritone "make the welkin ring" with:

SALLY IN OUR ALLEY.

Of all the girls that are so smart,
There's none like pretty Sally;
She is the darling of my heart,
And she lives in our alley.

There's ne'er a lady in the land
That's half so sweet as Sally;
She is the darling of my heart,
And she lives in our alley.

When she is by, I leave my work,
I love her so sincerely;
My master comes like any Turk,
And bangs me most severely.

But let him hang, long as he will,
I'll bear it all for Sally;
She is the darling of my heart,
And she lives in our alley.

Of all the days are in the week,
I dearly love but one day,
And that's the day that comes between
A Saturday and Monday.

For then I'm dressed all in my best,
To walk around with Sally;
She is the darling of my heart,
And she lives in our alley.

When Christmas comes about again,
Oh, then I shall have money;
I'll hoard it up, and box and all,
I'll give it to my honey.

Oh, would it were ten thousand pounds,
I'd give it all to Sally;
For she's the darling of my heart,
And she lives in our alley.

My master said the neighbors all
Make game of me and Sally;
And, but for her, I'd better be
A slave and row a galley.

But when my seven long years are out,
Oh, then I'll marry Sally,
And then, how happily we'll live—
But not—not in our alley.

"Sally in Our Alley" was all the rage among the high and the low, the young and the old, in the days when Alexander Pope and Dean Swift lived and ruled the domain of letters. It was written by Henry Carey, the author and composer of "God Save the King," and he was born about 1692.

Carey was a young man when he wrote the verses and composed the music of the song. For a while the song was neglected in the more exclusive circles, and he was the butt of much ridicule for having written it. But the tide of opinion veered the other way when Addison, the most classic writer of his age, pronounced the song "an excellent performance."

When the whole British nation was singing "Sally in Our Alley" Carey published an edition of it with a preface in which he told of its origin. He had one day seen a shoemaker's apprentice out for a holiday jaunt with his sweetheart; and so artless, innocent and tender were the actions of the young lovers that Carey decided to follow them around in their rambles.

The apprentice took the girl to puppet shows, treated her to a sight of Bedlam (the home of the insane), to a ride in "flying chairs," gave her a collation of buns, cheesecake, gammon of bacon, stuffed beef and buttered ale. Carey never got near enough to overhear much of the conversation, but he did learn that the girl's name was Sally and that they lived in the same street. Sally struck the poet as being a girl of an unusual modesty and beauty, and her beau was deeply and honestly in love with her was apparent in every solicitous movement he made, as well as in his glances. She, too, seemed scarcely less taken with him, although she acted with more reserve.

Carey's songs, his humorous plays, his satires, his verses on the politics of the day—everything he wrote—became the great topic of talk almost everywhere. Why, he even gave the British their national anthem—"God Save the King"—and yet he could not obtain enough money to keep body and soul together comfortably.

YOUNG WOMEN AVOID PAIN

This One Tells How She Was Benefited by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Regina, Sask.—"For two years I suffered from periodic pains and nausea so I was unable to get around. My mother had me take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am much better and able to go about all the time, which I could not do before. I recommend Vegetable Compound to my friends if I know they suffer the same way, and you may publish my letter if it will help any one, as I hope it will."—Miss E. G. BLACKWELL, 2073 Osler Place, Regina, Sask.

If every girl who suffers as Miss Blackwell did, or from irregularities, painful periods, backache, sideache, dragging down pains, inflammation or ulceration would only give this famous root and herb remedy a trial they would soon find relief from such suffering.

It hardly seems possible that there is a woman in this country who will continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, proving beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other medicine in the world.

For special advice women are asked to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of forty years experience is at your service.

Accordingly one night in 1742, while a group of men went past his home singing "Sally in Our Alley" and an audience in a theatre nearby was applauding one of his plays, he was seized with such a fit of melancholia that he determined to put an end to his wretched condition and killed himself with poison.

He had but shortly before founded a "Fund for Decayed Musicians." None could have been more deserving of its ministrations than he. He was kind-hearted, generous and fawnless in his social and civic relations. His sole monetary assets when he was found dead was a halfpenny in one of his pockets.

Submarine For the Arctic.

Simon Lake, the submarine inventor, after turning his mind to the possibilities of the undersea boats for purposes of peace-time trade, has come to the conclusion that these boats will at no distant date be navigating the Northwest Passage, all the Arctic seas, in fact, thereby cutting thousands of miles off the known trade routes to the world's northernmost ports. This interesting phase of submarine development is described at some length and in practical detail by a writer in the Scientific American.

The submarine is intended to dive under ice floes or in the summer to push its way through them. Icebergs will have to be particularly watched for and avoided. However, icebergs do not ordinarily prevail to any great extent in the seas immediately contiguous to Siberia and North America.

"The practicability of the northern route is founded upon data furnished by well known Arctic explorers and upon Mr. Lake's own experience some years ago with a submarine torpedo-boat which he sold to the then Imperial Government of Russia," says the writer. "During the severe winter of 1903-04 the craft in question was operated in Narragansett Bay, and on several occasions she was run beneath heavy floes of ice. To facilitate manoeuvring of this sort, the submarine was equipped with an overhead skid, or guard, which made it an easy matter for her to skate, so to speak, on the nether surface of the overlying ice."

Serve Him Right.

Thin, angular, and spinsterish, Miss Miggs strode through the streets of the little village rounding up the housewives to come to the night's meeting of the "Helpful Society," on "How Husbands Should be Treated." The little hall was fairly full by eight p.m. when Miss Miggs, with her select committee of old maids, pranced on to the platform, and began her oration. Putting on her best simper smile, she was advanced to the front of the platform. "So many of you women," she said, "are not satisfied with living with your husbands. Now," she simpered, "if I had a husband and he came home—er—late, I should not rave at him, but simply go and kiss him." "And serve the brute right!" said a woman at the back of the hall.

Different Kind of a Touch.

"Go away from me!" said a fashionably-dressed woman to a tramp. "I would not have you touch me for a sovereign." "I beg your pardon, I was only going to touch you for a copper, lady," came the reply.

A Non-Glare Lens at $1.25 per pair and others at Higher Prices.

Good Advice Regarding your Battery during winter.

Willard Service Station - GRAHAM'S GARAGE
Next Gibbard's Retail Furniture Store.

Changing Day of Publication

With the First Issue of the New Year

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Will be Issued on Tuesday

All copy for advertising must be in our hands on Saturday of each week.

Correspondence and News Items should reach us not later than Monday morning.

The Napanee Express Printing House

John Street NAPANEE

Every week in the year something is needed for the home, something to eat or to drink, some new furniture or new clothes. The list is endless and the worry of the housewife is almost as endless, unless she uses intelligence and system in her purchases.

The advertising columns are intended for such harassed housekeepers. They contain real news that will help to ease her burden and settle her uncertainties. Certainly the advertisers expect to make money. Are they not entitled to it if they make life more comfortable for thousands?

Read the advertisements, with discrimination and intelligence. They will solve many a vexed question.

Wilson's Hardware Store

THE WHEELS OF INDUSTRY MUST BE KEPT TURNING

NATIONAL PROSPERITY DEMANDS IT.

In spite of the fact that prices on hardware goods are still holding firm in most lines, we are willing to do our share toward keeping things moving, by holding an

ANNIVERSARY DISCOUNT SALE

Beginning SATURDAY, JANUARY 22nd, we will offer any article in our store at a genuine discount of from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE BARGAINS

1 only Sharples Cream Separator, reg. $125.00 **for $100.00**
1 only Water-power Washing Machine, reg. $28.00 **for $23.00**
1 only Gasoline Motor-power Washing Machine, reg. $70.00 **for $60.00.**

All Stoves and many other lines to go at cost.

These values cannot be duplicated again this year.

'Phone 138. **D. B. WILSON.**

Rough Weather

Requires Good Shoes. Get your Shoes Repaired now. You may save the price of a new pair.

Bring them to us and let us look them over and give you a price for fixing them up.

WE GUARANTEE OUR WORKMANSHIP.

F. P. TENDALL,
O'Brien's Old Stand, west of Campbell House.

HARRY E. SMITH
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee
6-1-m

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee.
Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

JOHN T GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

NEAR POST OFFICE

Harry Seymour's boot repair shop. Honest workmanship, fair prices. Try us.

Fish and Oysters.

Fresh British Columbia Salmon fresh White Fish, fresh Haddie, also Fillets, Finnan Haddie, Sea Herring and Baltimore Oysters. Try my new black tea at 3 lbs. for $1.00.

FRANK H. PERRY.

Don't just ask for a hot water bottle—specify "Kantleek" and get the highest grade bottle made. For sale at WALLACE'S.

Just Arrived.

One car of good smithing coal and one car of large, fresh mined pea coal. The latter works fine in ranges or heaters with small grates.

F. E. VANLUVEN.

$300.00 Cash Prize Contest.

Three hundred dollars in cash is being offered as a prize to the one who guesses nearest to the correct figures of trade of the United States with Canada for February. See the offer made by "MY CANADA," on page 5. "MY CANADA" is soon to be issued week by week as Canada's National Weekly, to provide a Canadian "Post" for Canadians, for Canada, and the Empire.

Benefit Assault at Arms.

The Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College, will, towards the end of February or at the beginning of March, put on in the Armouries at Kingston, a Grand Assault at Arms. The proceeds will be handed over to the G.W.V.A., of Kingston, as a contribution from the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College. The programme will consist of exhibitions on Lance and Sword Drill, Sword and Club Swinging, Gymnastics, Wrestling, Fencing, Field Engineering, Infantry Drill, Swedish Physical Training, etc., etc. The date will be announced later through the newspapers and posters.

Handsleighs and Baby Cutters to go at cost at WILSON'S Hardware.

Sunshine Tempted Daring Bathers to Rush the Season.

The clear skies and sunshine of an ideal Vancouver winter day coaxed thousands of people out doors on Sunday, January 9th. Morning and afternoon Stanley Park was thronged with walking enthusiasts, while motor cars made its circuit in hundreds. At Second Beach many people were sitting basking in the sun while their children played along the shore. English Bay saw many swimming enthusiasts took a brief plunge in mid-afternoon. They began a small gallery as they entered the water near the pierrot stand, but after swimming a few strokes they soon returned to shore, donned their wraps and made off for home.

Your Ford magneto can be recharged to its former strength. Winter care of storage batteries. See our ad. Car and carriage painting done by an experienced painter.

GRAHAM GARAGE.

NEELY'S
The Book Shop

Are you looking for something to read these long winter evenings? In History, Biography, Philosophy, Classics, etc.—We have it.

Our stock of Bibles, Hymnals, Praise and Prayer Books are selected to cover the requirements of all.

Tally Cards, Playing Cards, Calling Cards, Birthday Cards, Pastals and a great variety of Correspondence Cards.

We are agents for all known Newspapers and Magazines and assure you that subscriptions are sent the same day they are received.

In our China Department we are adding new goods weekly. Several patterns of Open Stock from which to choose. A nicely decorated line of Teas just in at $3.60 per doz.

We have added this week a line of "Pyrex." Fully guaranteed against heat.

A beautiful set of Limoges (97 pieces) in our window.

Our Hohner Harmonicas are selling quickly at our prices, 35c. up.

Three styles Pianos, five different makes of Phonographs, Violins, Hawaiian Steel Guitars, and other musical instruments.

VAN LUVEN.

FRONTENAC REGIMENT
(Canadian Militia)

A meeting will be held in the

Town Council Chamber

Thursday Eve'g, Jan. 27

at 8 p.m.

for the purpose of organizing a Company of Melitia for the Frontenac Regiment.

Staff Officers from Kingston will be present to address the meeting.

All returned members of the Expeditionary Force, and any others who are interested, are requested to attend.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and praise service.
Wednesday, 8.30 — Teachers' meeting.
Thursday, 7.30—C.G.I.T. meet.
Sunday, 9.30—Morning class.
Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School.
Sunday, 7.00—Evening worship.
Monday, 7.30—Union meeting in Trinity church.

Hear George Alcroft

Hogs and Cattle Wanted.

Will ship hogs and cattle on Friday, January 28th, any pay the highest price for hogs.

FRED WILSON,

Telephone 226.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association

Will ship hogs, cattle and sheep NEXT MONDAY. Highest returns. All stock insured against loss.

SID. C. S. McKIM,
Manager.

Musical and Literary Club.

The next club meeting takes place in the Town Hall, to-night, Tuesday, January 25th. The artists will be the Misses McCorkindale and Mr. George Alcroft, tenor of Toronto. The meeting will be open to the public. Admission 40c.

To-Night

The Late Hawley Lasher.

A life-long resident of Overton, Hawley Lasher, was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. He was a hard working farmer, and his labors had proved successful. He was a man of his word, in the transaction of business he could always be confidently relied upon. Affectionate in the family circle he will be sadly missed by his aged father and mother, his brother and sister, and his surviving daughter and son. His wife died two years ago. The day following a stroke of paralysis, he departed this life at the comparatively early age of 55. The funeral service was conducted by his pastor, Rev. C. J. Wilson, of Roblin, in Selby Methodist church, on Sunday, December 26th. It was an extremely cold morning, but the very large audience present testified to his popularity and genuine worth of character.

January 25th

Queen's Asks for $725,000.

Included in the eight million dollars demanded by the Ontario universities, which was brought under discussion by the royal commission on university finance was an application for $725,000 from Queen's University, Kingston. This was a modest claim, however, in comparison with Toronto University, which wanted more than four million, and Western University, London, which asked for a million and a quarter. Queen's also asked for an additional $344,000 to help finance the session of 1921-1922. They asked the $725,000 for capital expenditure, pointing out that it would be devoted to the construction of new buildings and the repair of old ones. The details of their budget are: Central heating plant, $250,000; library, $175,000; women's residence, $100,000; Gordon Hall extension, $37,000; Fleming Hall extension, $37,500; Kingston Hall extension, $35,000; hydraulics laboratory, $30,000; new equipment for applied science, $20,000. Queen's suggested that payment of this amount might be spread over five years.

SUSPICIOUS CASES SHOULD BE examined by a physician. Big reductions in prices of

at Musical Club

REV. TROTTER ON PROHIBITION.

One of the best-known Rescue Mission workers in America is the Rev. Melvin E. Trotter, whose work, first at Grand Rapids and now at Chicago, is familiar to many. This is how he states the results of prohibition in America on the City Mission work, with which he has been so long and so honorably associated:

"Prohibition has made a great change in City Mission work. Very few of the old-time bums (so-called) are lying around missions looking for beds or meals. There has been plenty of work for everyone. Wherever a mission was so located that it ministered only to this class, their work has fallen off perceptibly, while missions located near the heart of a city have been wonderfully helped and blessed by prohibition.

Mr. Trotter goes on to say that when one realizes that Christ came into the world to save sinners, not merely drunkards, it is possible to understand how the missions centrally located have been helped by prohibition, for the man who has been saved from sin does not want whiskey, and therefore salvation settles drunkenness forever. This means that the Rescue Missions have changed their emphasis because of prohibition, and instead of catering to one class, they are now ministering to the mass of the people, and in many cases the word "Rescue" has been taken out of the title and the name "City Mission" used. This is a significant testimony to the value of prohibition, and should be noted and utilized by all those who are concern ed for the moral welfare of the community.

Were you lucky enough to get a Brownie or a Kodak for Xmas? For best results use only Kodak film. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S.

Your Plush Coat

will have a better appearance if you let us

Steam it

and replace the old buttons with the new style

Half Ball Plush Buttons,

with the Metal Shanks that won't pull out.

Let us give you a price for the work.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, - Napanee.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., Pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH.

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.
Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:
8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evensong.

The Market Grocery.

1919 Stilton cheese in stock this week; high grade Teas 42c; Coffee; Special for Saturday only, 27 bars Castile soap, $1.00; this is an extraordinary good buy as this soap is a high grade article.

THOMPSON BROS.

Free Medical Treatment for Unemployed Soldiers.

Unemployed returned soldiers requiring medical treatment may obtain the same up to and including March 31st, 1921, by making application to the Local Medical Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

T. W. SIMPSON M.D.,
Medical Representative D.S.C.R.

Motor Vehicles Permits.

J. M. Simpson has been appointed Issuer of Motor Vehicles Permits for the year 1921. These will be issued at his Law office, over the Hydro-Electric Store, on the Bridge Street, all cars must be equipped with some approved glare diminishing device for headlights. A list of the approved devices is kept at his office. Phones, residence 42; Office, 320.

Notice to Automobile Owners.

The law requiring all motor cars to be equipped with a non-glare headlamp device comes in force on Jan. 1st, 1921, and all cars will have to be equipped before a license can be obtained for 1921. We have different styles, which have been approved by the Department of Highways, for any make of car, at reasonable prices. Call and get your car equipped before the rush begins.

C. A. WISEMAN,
Chevrolet Garage, Napanee. 4-tf

HUSBAND'S STORY WILL AMAZE NAPANEE

He says: "Adler-i-ka helped my wife for gas on the stomach and sour stomach in TWENTY MINUTES. It works beyond greatest expectations." Adler-i-ka works on BOTH upper and lower bowel removing foul matter which poisoned stomach. Brings out all gasses and sour, decaying food. EXCELLENT for chronic constipation. Guards against appendicitis. Adler-i-ka removes matter you never thought was in your system and which may have been poisoning you for months. Wallace's Drug Store, Ltd.

SCHEDULE FOR NAPANEE HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

GAMES FROM 7 TO 8 P.M.

1st Round—
28 Town vs. Bankers.
31 Bankers vs. Town.
2nd Round—
Feb. 4 Town vs. Gibbard's.
7 Gibbard's vs. Bankers.
11 Bankers vs. Town.
14 Gibbard's vs. Bankers.
18 Town vs. Gibbard's.
21 Bankers vs. Town.

If different teams win 1st and 2nd round, championship will be decided by winner of two games out of three.

Admission—Season tickets for both general admission and reserved section, transferabe within family only, $3.00.

General admission, 25c.; reserved section, 25c.

Dangerous Nettles.

Our own species of nettles are unpleasant enough to handle roughly, but some of the foreign ones are most formidable plants. Several of the East Indian forms are truly dangerous, for, after the first prickling sensation has passed away, it is often followed by that of hot irons being rubbed on the flesh, and the pain increases to such an extent that after hours—and sometimes days—the patient is seized with symptoms like those following influenza and lockjaw, while sometimes death results.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Shorey will conduct the services next Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
11.45—Sunday School.
The Young People's Union Monday 7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—Midweek service.

VOTERS AND THE HYDRO ELECTRIC

By J. E. Middleton.

The feeling of the public towards the acquisition by the Hydro Electric Commission and the City of Toronto of the Mackenzie electric properties may be judged by the ruling in Toronto on New Year's Day. The electors qualified to vote on money by-laws were asked if they favored the purchase of the Toronto Power Company's city distributing system and of the various Mackenzie Radial lines in and about the city. The price named was about $10,000,000, so the project was a very considerable, especially considering the fact that the Toronto Railway Company's physical assets must be acquired by the corporation this year.

Over 28,000 property owners favored the purchase, as recommended to the City Council by Sir Adam Beck. About 1,800 were opposed. That is to say, the deal was endorsed by a vote of 15 to 1. The other Mackenzie properties named, the big development plant at Niagara, the right of way from the Falls to Toronto, and the auxiliary steam plant in Toronto will be acquired by the Hydro Electric Commission on behalf of all the municipalities upon the Niagara System, subject to the approval of the Legislature. Toronto is the chief partner in the co-operative union of municipalities formed with energy from Niagara Falls. In 1919 its proportion of capital responsibility, based on the amount of power bought from the Commission, was one-quarter of the entire Niagara investment. Therefore in the "clean-up" of the Mackenzie interests in and about Niagara, the city of Toronto will assume about the same proportion of the new capital outlay.

Taking together the city's special responsibility of $10,000,000, and its just share of the Commission's purchase, Toronto will assume more than one-third of the entire cost of the "clean-up"—fifteen ratepayers approving, for every one who disapproves. No better indication could be found of the general confidence in the Hydro Electric Commission and the manner of its administration.

This is not the first time that an overwhelming vote has been given in favor of Hydro Electric enterprises and projects. In cities, towns and townships throughout Ontario and again the approval of property holders has been expressed most vigorously. Some opponents of "The Hydo" have sought to minimize the importance of such votes by compiling complete lists of the property owners in various municipalities and showing that the actual number going to the polls has sometimes been only a small fraction of the total electoral population.

Until compulsory voting is established, surely such criticism is idle. The law takes cognizance of the unwillingness of some citizens to accept the responsibilities of Democracy by mentioning "a majority of those voting." Experience everywhere shows that the larger proportion of the electors remain at home on polling day. For instance, there are in Toronto 74,000 persons who have the right of choosing the Mayor. On New Year's Day the total vote in the contest for the Mayoralty was 55,934. Yet there was a good deal of heat in the contest and, comparatively speaking, a large vote.

The men who drafted the Municipal Act assumed that a special interest would be taken by property owners in by-laws for the making of heavy capital outlays. Therefore a provision was made that property owners only could vote on such by-laws. Actual experience proves that the percentage of indifferent persons remains fairly high, even amongst the men who pay taxes on property assessments. The record shows that almost invariably the vote on "Hydro" by-laws is greater than the average vote on other by-laws. This is illustrated even in the Toronto balloting on New Year's Day. A by-law for the partial exemption of dwelling-houses from taxation was before the same electors as those qualified to vote on the "clean-up" by-law. Out of 30,000 voted in the latter case, only 28,000 ballots were recorded on the exemption proposal. Two thousand electors even with the ballots before them, would not take the trouble to express an opinion on the important question of taxation.

These are conditions of democratic experience in the thoroughly democratic Province of Ontario. If in any municipality 15,000 men have the right to vote and only 7,000 exercise it what is to be done? Nothing—but educate the lazy 8,000 to the value of their privilege, and thus strive towards democratic perfection.

So far as "Hydro" votes are concerned, it is almost certain that every opponent of Public Ownership will be found early at the polls making a black and crabbed cross in the "No" column. A vast number of those who do not vote are so well content with "Hydro" promises and "Hydro" performance that they stay at home and "let George do it." "George" being the active pro-"Hydro" elector.

At H. W. Kelly's grocery for Friday and Saturday you can get good canned tomatoes 15c. a can; Vegetable Soup, 2 for 25c.; Tomato Soup, 2 for 25c.; Nice Prunes, 25c. a lb. A nice lot of fancy biscuit in at reduced prices. Don't forget our famous Coffee. Get 1 pound and try it and you will never use any other.

H. W. KELLY'S Grocery.

W. A. MASTERS
Funeral Director and Embalming

Wall Papers, Mouldings, Window Shades, Poles and Trimmings.

Carscallen Bros'. Old Stand
Centre Street, Napanee
Phone—Office 30, Residence 145. 8tf

Notice to Camera Owners

Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Expert work guaranteed. I am not an amateur. No need of sending your work out of town when you can have it done better and more promptly here. Regular prices. Use our films for good results. Cameras for sale. Mail orders addressed to box 466 will receive every attention. Office on John street, next door to Shepherd's grocery.

Mrs. R. B. Shipman

All Enamelware, Aluminumware and Pyrex Ovenware reduced at WILSON'S Hardware.

Bring your can and get the best separator oil—25c a quart at WALLACE'S.

WONDERLAND

For entertainment of the better sort.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Goldwyn presents Pauline Frederick in "THE PALISER CASE."
Also next episode of "THE WHIRLWIND."

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Frank Mayo in a six reel special, "THE RED LANE."
Also next episode of "THE FLAMING DISC."
And a Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Cecil B. DeMille's great picture, "MALE AND FEMALE," in seven reels.
And a Comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Editor of "War Cry."

"The War Cry," the official organ of the Salvation Army in Canada and Newfoundland, which is published in Toronto, is to have a new editor and directing genius in the person of Col. Robert Perry, of the London, England, "Cry." Brigadier Robert Sandall, who has been editor of "The War Cry" in Toronto, left recently to become editor of the Associated War Cries in New York City. In addition to very fine qualities of heart and soul, Col. Perry has the technical knowledge of newspaper-making that will insure his success in the publication of "The War Cry" in Toronto. Indeed, he is said to possess the peculiar temperament of the newspaper man, for the only occasion in London in which his staff incurred his displeasure was when they published his picture during his absence on furlough.

It All Depends

on whether you are looking at price or at value.

You can buy Black Tea as low as 35c. per pound. We can let you have it at that price, if you want it.

But we don't believe it is as good value as our highest grade blend at double that price. With the latter you get double the number of cups to the pound, while as to the flavor there is no comparison.

The best tea is always the cheapest.

Test it out for yourself by steeping two ounces of any other tea against an ounce of

Daly Grange Standard Blend

Try the same test with our

SPECIAL BLEND COFFEE

NAPANEE AGENTS—F. L. Hooper, Medical Hall, Dundas Street; and E. McLaughlin, John Street.

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TENDERS
—FOR—
HAULING LOGS FROM FOREST MILLS.

W. D. MIDMER,
Lumber and Building Supplies.

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.
'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.
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STRAND THEATRE!

Our Motto: Good Shows at Popular Prices. Road Shows and Vaudeville.

PROGRAM FOR WEEK, FEBRUARY 2ND TO 8TH

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd and 3rd.

Harry Morey, a Vitagraph Star, in a 5 reel picture, "THE GAUNTLET."

Also Joe Ryan and Jean Paige in Episode No. 13 of our thrilling serial "HIDDEN DANGERS."

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4th and 5th.

Beautiful Norma Talmadge, a special feature star, in a big 6 reel production, "THE MOTH."
Also a funny comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th and 8th.

Elmo Lincoln in our super serial, "ELMO THE FEARLESS."
A 2 reel Western and a 2 reel comedy.

Napanee's 5 piece orchestra plays every Wednesday night. Come and hear the latest music by a good orchestra.

M. MAKER, Proprietor. FRED KANE, Manager.

GUESS!

"MY CANADA" "MY CANADA"

$300 Cash Reward to any Person Who is Nearest Right on 3 Guesses

Frankly, we want to draw your attention to the enormous imports of United States goods into Canada. We want you to realize what it all means to every Canadian—to Labor especially. Therefore we will pay in cash $300.00 First Prize, $100.00 Second Prize, $50.00 Third Prize—and the next eleven prizes of $5.00 each to any person who makes and sends into us the nearest guess to the amount of money in goods that will be imported into Canada from the United States for FEBRUARY, 1921, as will be reported in

Canada's Trade Returns for February, 1921

The figures for February, 1920, were $60,701,248.00 ; for February, 1919, they were $52,255,909.00 ; for February, 1918, they were $41,185,814.00 ; February, 1917, were $53,578,027.00, and for February, 1914, (before the war) they were only $23,286,731.00. You see where we are and what we are coming to in Canada ! What will the figures be for February, 1921 ? Are you a good guesser ? If so, win one of the prizes.

HOW TO WN

Get two of your neighbors to give you only ONE DOLLAR each for a year's trial subscription to "MY CANADA" (regular price Two Dollars per year), and send in the money with your three guesses. Each subscriber is also allowed three guesses ! Will you risk an hour of your time to win THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS ? Come ! GO, GET IT ! !"

"MY CANADA" will be published monthly. It lives to help you and Canada to better things. It goes without saying that the more readers we have the better this National periodical will be. This is not only true commercially, but we feel that every additional reader means so much added moral support.

Your guess must be in by February 28th, 1921. As the old adage would say, obey that impulse—obey it now. Help us by this means to reinforce our convictions as to the future and the present in Canada, and of leading the way to better things for you, and yours, and us. Address your guess and send subscription to the publishers, "MY CANADA," Suites 314-5 Stair Bldg., Toronto.

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Office—Merchant's Bank Chambers, NAPANEE.
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 93, Residence 123

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

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HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP TOBACCO STORE
Best Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.
PAUL KILLORIN, Proprietor

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.
Napanee Ont.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

FULL STOCK OF
Flour and Feeds, etc. A car of Salt on hand. We are headquarters for
Cream Separators
Call and see them and get our prices.
600 lb. capacity, $80.00
800 lb. capacity, $85.00.
Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager
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BUY YOUR
BUTTER WRAPPERS
AT THIS OFFICE

ICE
I am in the ice business again this year. Have purchased another ice house and expect to be in a position to supply all demands.
S. CASEY DENISON
CENTRE STREET, NORTH
'Phone 101.

Coal Oil Heaters reduced to $7.75 at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Council Chamber,
January 18th, 1921.

Council met in regular session on Tuesday evening, January 18th Mayor Graham presiding.

Members present—Reeve Boyes and Councillors Steacy, Hartman, Roblin, Wilson, Paul and Ming.

The minutes of the inaugural session were read, and on motion were confirmed.

A communication was received from the Chamber of Commerce, Brantford, advocating the refusal to allow weekly shows of the carnival type to show in Brantford and other towns and cities, and asking for an expression of opinion from the town of Napanee. Ordered filed, the Mayor will reply to same.

Councillor Roblin, Chairman of the Streets Committee, presented the following report :—

Your Committee have considered the following questions :—

1st. The question of making an inspection and securing a report on the present condition of sewer, gas and water services to each property on Main street.

2nd. The question of purchasing a new road roller with scarifier attachment.

In reference to the first question your Committee have discussed same with Mr. Grange, Town Clerk, and have arrived at the following conclusions.

To secure the necessary information and report if it would be advisable to employ an engineer.

That when this report be received your Committee be authorized to notify each property owner, where it is necessary, that by May 1st the required services for gas, water and sewer must be made.

That in case the said property owners prefer that the town do the work for them, then your Committee be authorized, without further notice to do the work and charge the cost of same as proposed.

In reference to the question of the purchase of a new road roller with scarifier attachment, your Committee are of the opinion,

That in repairing the surface of Macadam roads it has been clearly demonstrated that it is necessary to break up the entire surface of the road.

That the only economical method of breaking up the surface of a road is by the use of a scarifier.

That with the use of a scarifier and light resurfacing each year, our roads could be maintained at a very small cost. That practically all our roads could be maintained in this way and the work be done in a very short time.

That the cost of such a machine could be spread over five years, and the amount appropriated each year for roads, could easily be retained enough to carry the yearly payments.

We would therefore recommend that your Committee be authorized to negotiate with manufacturers of this type of machine, with the object in view of exchanging our present roller for a new and heavier roller with scarifier attachment, and to report to Council as to the best deal that can be secured.

On motion the report was adopted.

The By-law to create a Public Utilities Commission was read a third time and finally passed.

A By-law appointing Mr. Geo. A. Cliff as Assessor for the year 1921, at a salary of $300.00, was passed.

Moved by Councillor Ming, seconded by Councillor Steacy, that the Clerk write the proper authorities, entering a complaint that a G.T.R. freight train delayed the Belleville road crossing every Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock or shortly after, thus preventing people from attending church. Carried.

Moved by Reeve Boyes, seconded by Councillor Ming, that the Town Property Committee be authorized to have the first floor in the Town Hall, as well as the stairway steps, painted. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Hartman, seconded by Councillor Wilson, that the Clerk write Mr. Grange asking him to take care of the water that falls from his building on Dundas street pavement. Carried.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid :—

Canadian Municipal Journal, two years subscription, $8.00 ; Grand Trunk Railway, rent of weigh scales, $2.50 ; Dominion Express Co., freight, 45 cents ; sittings of Division Court, $24.00 ; George Greer, 11 sittings of Division Court, $22.00; John Gibson, 500 fence posts, $12.50 ; Hydro Electric Power Commission, streets, $225.34, Harvey Warner Park, 50c., Fire Hall, 50c., Fennell light, 50c., Disposal Works, 50c., Town Hall, 88.40, Town Hall electric heater $17.84, Fire Alarm maintenance $20.83, lamps for Town Hall $4.08.

On motion the Council adjourned.

—o—

WALLACE'S have secured the agency for the famous Armand's Cold Cream Face Powder. It is said to be the largest selling face powder in New York City.

—o—

Canada's Peat Bogs.

The peat bogs of Canada contain at least 9,000,000,000 tons of peat. It is not certain whether Canada's supply can be utilized enough to be a great commercial success. The countries which have met with the most success in putting peat on a paying basis are Germany, Sweden and Italy. Canada's product is quite up to the standard of the European, although the European countries have an advantage, as most of them have had specially constructed furnaces for the use of peat.

Polson Pistol.

One is not permitted to carry fireamus, but a "polson pistol" is different. There is no law forbidding it. It is a new idea, the invention of a Frenchman — most like an ordinary pistol in appearance, but without cartridges or bullets to handle, however, contains a poison gas fluid.

If a bandit comes along, you press the trigger, and the pistol shoots a thin stream of the fluid in his face. It puts him out of business instanter.

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
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House lately occupied by Mrs A. F. Holmes.
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Cor. Dundas and West Streets.
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
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Entrance on John Street.
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ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53. ROBT. LIGHT.
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Walladerma (winter balm) is the ideal preparation for chapped hands and rough skin. It dries in and is not sticky. 25c. a large bottle at WALLACE'S.

McCORMICK'S Jersey Cream SODA BISCUITS

are baked in the finest sunshine biscuit factory in America by experienced bakers in spotless white uniforms.

Ask for McCormick's Sodas.

"Makers of Biscuits for 62 years.

15

FARMER AND WIFE ARE HAPPY AGAIN

Declares Tanlac Has no Equal And Tells How it Has Built Them Up.

"I've had to take a lot of medicine in my day, but I never found one that did me as much good as Tanlac", declared Robert Woods, retired farmer, living at 68 Briar Hill Avenue, Toronto.

"For two years I was in such a run-down condition and so nervous I could scarcely write my name. When I got up in the mornings I felt dull and heavy and often so dizzy I had to stay around the house for awhile before I could start on the day's work. Then I had an attack of the 'flu' which seemed to affect every part of my body, for I ached from the top of my head to my toes. I was in bed for nine days, and it was two weeks ebfore I was able to get out of the house. After that I was awfully weak, had no appetite and couldn't seem to pick up any strength.

"My wife was my niece who advised me to try Tanlac, because she herself had taken it with such splendid results, so I got some of the first thing it did was to give me such an appetite that I wanted to eat all the time and, what is more, my food agreed with me and seemed to do me good. I gained several pounds in weight and picked up strength right along. My nerves have got steadier, I sleep soundly at night and get up in the mornings feeling splendid. When my wife saw how much good Tanlac was doing me, she tried it, too, as she was feeling in need of something to build her up, and it has done her a wonderful lot of good ; in fact, we have both received so much benefit from it that we are glad to tell everybody about it."

Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store, Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON.

(advt.)

—o—

A NOTABLE CAREER.

Quebec Schoolmaster Is Still an Athlete.

C. A. Jackson, M.A., superintendent of the Lachine High School and affiliated schools, has issued a challenge to all teachers in Canada, who have taught for forty years, to an athletic contest. He is an all-round athlete, and has swam in nearly every part of the world.

Mr. Jackson is a distinguished educationist, and has accomplished remarkable work as a teacher in the Province of Quebec. He has been superintendent of the Lachine High School since 1915. He taught at Knowlton Academy in 1883, at Waterloo Academy in 1884, at the Hebert Model School in 1899, at Lachine Model School in 1902, and at St. Francis College High School in 1908. With the exception of two years, when he taught in the United States, he has been connected as an educationist with two High Schools and two Model Schools in Quebec, and as a result of his work six out of seven candidates took first place in the province at the Government examination. This is a record held by no other High School principal in the province, and probably by none in the Dominion.

When Mr. Jackson became principal of the Lachine Model School in 1900, it was thirtieth on the list. In 1901 it rose to fourth place, took first place in 1902, and was raised to academy rank in 1903. Previous to 1885 candidates unable to attend the McGill Normal School were permitted to study at academies and present themselves for examination before a central board, and during his nine years at Knowlton Mr. Jackson prepared forty-seven teachers for elementary and model diplomas.

Mr. Jackson's knowledge of educational work has been gained not only in actual teaching but through extensive travel, during which he has covered 70,000 miles. During his holidays, which have usually been spent in study and travel, he has visited 22 States of the American Union, every Province in the Dominion, the British Isles, Cuba, Mexico, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, Sicily, Egypt, Morocco, Arabia, India, Burmah, Ceylon, Borneo, Java, China, the Philippines, Madeira and the Hawaiian Islands. Many interesting schools have been visited by him among them being the Gamia el Azhar, the great Mohammedan University in Cairo, which has an enrollment of 10,000 students; Elphinstone College, Bombay; Kingswood College, Kandy, Ceylon, to whose students he gave an address on Canada; and the Presbyterian College at Rangoon.

A Dutch school in Batavia, a Malay school at Labuan, British North Borneo, and an American school in Manila are also among the interesting educational institutions which Mr. Jackson has visited. His travels have also taken him to Japan, where he noted the efficiency, especially in discipline, demonstrated at the military academy in Yokohama, and where he found ten Canadian girls teaching Western methods at a seminary in Tokio. He has, in addition, spent some time at Leland Stanford University of California, and at Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon. Not content with this wide travel and experience, he intends to visit soon the schools of South America.

During his long career Mr. Jackson has prepared many distinguished men for college or commercial life; Among them are Senator Foster, of Montreal; Dr. Simeon Martin, of Westmount; Dr. Henry Blunt, of Granby; Rev. Simon Blunt, M.A., of New York; Rev. Forrest Blunt, M.A., of Chicago; Rev. R. L. Macfarlane; A. B. Wood, Montreal; Zelotas Martin, of Chicago, and Arthur McLaughlin, the well-known banker, of New York.

Sheep In Highland Deer Forests.

Several Highland proprietors, notably one great landlord of the rest of Scotland, awake to the necessities of these hard times, have re-introduced sheep to their deer forests, owing to the great increase of the stock of mutton and wool, and without, as far as can be ascertained, any detriment to sport.

—o—

Do you take cold easily ? Then your system needs such a tonic as Wampole's Cod Liver Oil. For sale at WALLACE'S.

U. F. O. NEWS AND VIEWS

The Canadian farmer has been hit hard by falling prices. From sixty-eight cents a pound wool has dropped to eighteen cents and slow sale at that. From twenty-two cents per pound, rough hides have dropped to six cents, while wheat, oats, corn, cattle and hogs have all dropped. In 1918 a well-known sheep breeder shipped his wool for the first time to a certain wool buyer. For 175 pounds shipped he received as 'an advance cheque, $75.00. In 1919 he shipped almost the same quantity of wool to the same agency and received as an advance cheque $35.00. In 1920 when his local buyers would not buy wool at any price, he shipped to the same agency and received the advance cheque for $8.00. This is two years the returns on wool to this producer has been reduced from $75.00 to $8.00, that is, it had fallen 86 per cent. It could not fall much more and have anything left for the producer at all.

Yet what about the price of clothing ? What about underwear and socks and gloves and suitings ? True the grade of wool mentioned above does not enter to any great extent into the manufacture of these articles. But what about carpets and other coarse textiles into which it does enter ? What about the inner wool of which it takes probably less than three pounds to make a suit of clothes and of the 8.45 pound wool which contains possibly less than five pounds of wool ? An answer to these questions may be found in the following experiences which we have all had during the last two years. If we wished to buy any of the above-mentioned articles two years ago we found that an immediate advance had been made necessary because the price of wool had just gone up. We did not buy, but put off our purchases for another year. In the meantime the price of wool had dropped somewhat, and imagine our bewilderment when we find that clothing had still gone much higher. We asked why and were told that the old stocks of high-priced wool were all unexhausted and therefore, we could not expect cheaper clothes for some time yet. As for the farmer's story, "The textile and the manufacturers heard of the advance in the price of wool two years ago by telegraph, but the news of the fall in the price of farm commodities reaches their ears to-day by canal boat."

There is to-day a wide spread between the prices that the consumer pays and the prices that the producer receives. That is why the consumer in town and city is growing more heartily in sympathy with the organized efforts of the farmer. Some days ago a laboring man of Toronto wrote in one of our daily papers, asking the farmers at the Farmers' Convention what price they were getting for their hogs and the answer was that they were getting $13.00. When I told them that bacon was being sold in the city of Toronto at retail stores from 70 to 80 cents a pound they were astonished. From the time the hog is bought at the market, till the bacon is on the table, there is no loss. Every part of that hog has a price on the market to-day. So may I ask when barons and capitalists of Toronto have to pay 70 to 80 cents a pound for bacon ? To-day hogs were fetching $16.50 fed and watered and at that price I challenge any of the packing companies of Toronto to disprove my statement that 45 cents a pound retail they would not be making a good profit." The same writer then went on the farmer's prices and the consumer's costs exists in bread as well as meat. The farmer gets about one and one-half cents a pound for his wheat, but the consumer in Toronto pays nine and one-half cents a pound for his bread. The cost of commodities in cities instead of corresponding with the falling prices on the farm, have increased since a year ago. According to the Labor Gazette, food, fuel, lighting and rent for a family of five was $26.43 a week for November, 1920, as compared with the $22.19 for November, 1919. While at that time the prices of farm produce had made an average drop of 50 per cent.

It is for this reason that the United Farmers of Ontario and every day gaining multitudes of sympathizers in town and city. Every day consumers and laborers in town and city are forced to realize that producer and consumer must get together and by co-operation narrow the spread in prices that is between them. The farmers are, as a result, pressed on every hand to open their organizations to this multitude of sympathizers of all classes. Whether this be done in time or not we need not here discuss. But of one thing the consumer may rest assured that his co-operation, organization and support will be appreciated and accepted by the farmers.

The seven years old design which appeared on one of the U.F.O. buttons is that of two hands clasped. The one hand is the Consumers', the other is the Producers'. It is time we welcome which the producer extends to the consumer. Designed several years ago in England in those days only the honest interest of a weak organization of producers. To-day it is the symbol of the manner in which consumers and the great Dominionwide organization of farmers are actually co-operating for a common end and purpose.

A well attended meeting of the Odessa U.F.O. Club was held on Monday, Jan. 10th. On Friday, January 14th, Ernesttown Station fairly hummed with business, while the members of the Club were loading hogs and unloading their car of corn.

The United Farmers of Lennox and Addington, attracted the attention of the Province and even of the Dominion, to themselves, not only by being represented by the Tariff Commission, but by the able way in which their spokesman, Mr. J. L. Haycock, corrected the false impressions which Premier Meighen had gained regarding free trade in binder twine.

—o—

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PREPARING FOR THE BREEDING SEASON.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Any time of the year is time to prepare for the breeding season. If it is too late to secure proper conditions for this season it is not too late to get ready for next year.

No matter for what purpose breeding is carried on, to get best results it is necessary to know what is back of each individual in the mating.

From a practical standpoint, "The hen that lays is the hen that pays," so it is from this standpoint that the mating of the pens will be considered.

First of all to know the individual pedigree of each bird it is necessary either to use single matings or to trap nest and, you can bank on it, if you are to do good, careful breeding either one of these methods must be followed.

The single mating system served its purpose ; it was good but extravagant. By the use of trapnests a male may be mated to a flock of females and the same accurate results obtained as was the case where the individual mating was used.

If trapnesting has been practised, a number of the most vigorous hens producing well have been reserved from last year's layers. If no trapnest records are available by which to select your breeders dependence will have to be placed upon selection from external characteristics.

Providing they are in good, vigorous condition, the late moulters may safely be retained as the best producers.

The matings should make most valuable breeders. Do not try to force them, let them come into laying naturally and they should be in the best possible breeding condition at the proper time.

Early, well developed pullets may also be used to advantage. Again the trapnest records should be used as a basis for selection. If it is not possible to trap the year round, try to trap for the winter months, using these records as a basis for selection. If trapnesting is out of the question, select those pullets that have been laying heavily up to the time of mating. This can readily be told by the fading of the shanks.

To these females that have been selected should be mated, either cocks that have been tried out and whose daughters have been heavy producers or vigorous, well-matured cockerels, the sons of hens that have been heavy producers and whose daughters, the sisters of the cockerels, have indicated that they will be heavy producers.

If you have not been doing careful individual breeding, it will be advisable to secure breeding males from a breeder who has and in whom you can depend. In selecting the breeders, both male and female, "Vigour" should ever be the watchword.

Do not use stimulants to force production ; be careful not to get the birds over fat ; feed sparingly on whole grain, especially to the old hens, and make them scratch for all they get ; feed lots of green feed, such as sprouted oats, clover hay ; see that the breeders are kept healthy and hustling, and the result will be success.

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Poultry Husbandman.

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WOODEN SPOIL

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

ILLUSTRATIONS BY IRWIN MYERS

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But as they started there rang out a woman's cry. Again came the scream; and in an instant, forgetful of their resolution, they had turned and raced back along the trail.

Not many steps, and, breaking through the trees, they saw Marie Du-

They Saw Marie Dupont Struggling in Pierre's Arms.

pont struggling in Pierre's arms, while Leblanc and Nanette stood near them, laughing.

Lafe leaped at Pierre, and his bony fist caught the outlaw beneath the chin. Pierre went down in a heap. Hilary made for Leblanc, whose expression would, under other circumstances, have been comical in its surprise.

He turned upon the girl and knocked her down savagely. Then, without another glance at Hilary, he made for the sloop.

Leaving Pierre where he had fallen, Lafe joined in the pursuit. But Leblanc had several yards' start, and his experience of Hilary's prowess lent wings to his feet. He plunged into the water and, by a miracle of strength, swung the sloop clear of the sand on which she had been beached. As the vessel was carried clear by the swiftflowing tide the ex-jobber scrambled aboard, dripping, and grabbed off with the oar. Lafe and Hilary stood, baffled, upon the brink of the water, while Leblanc, at an ever increasing distance, began to put up the sail, shouting back defiant curses meanwhile.

They heard a sound of feet upon the shingle behind them, and turned quickly. It was Pierre, but he was bolting for the woods. They ran at him, but he had gained the shelter of the trees, and it was growing too dark to follow. They stopped and looked back. Leblanc was now quite a distance from the island, and making for the north shore upon the incoming tide.

"Let's go," said Hilary, and he took Marie gently by the arm. She went with him obediently, and Lafe followed with Nanette, whose lip was bloody from Leblanc's blow.

The tide was running fairly for St. Boniface. It was almost dark now, but the wind had died away and the stars were brilliant. Hilary, taking off his overcoat, wrapped it about Marie. The girl's bewilderment had yielded to abject gratitude. She raised Hilary's hand to her lips and pressed it. Beside her Nanette, wrapped in Lafe's waterproof, was sobbing wildly and wiping her wounded lip. The words that passed were drowned in the sound of the lapping waves before they reached the ears of Louis, at the tiller.

"Now, what happened?" asked Hilary of Marie. "Tell me, and we'll clap those ruffians into jail, I assure you. How did they get you into that boat?"

Marie sobbed out her explanation; but when Hilary gathered, with difficulty from the broken words, stammered in French, that she had gone aboard with Pierre to marry him in Quebec, he could hardly believe his ears.

"And your father knows nothing of this?" he inquired, when she had ended.

"He knows nothing, monsieur. Ah, monsieur, you saved me before, and I —I was ungrateful. Promise me, swear to me, that he shall never know!"

"And you, Nanette," continued Hilary, addressing the weeping girl, "what have you to say, who lured her here, knowing this?"

"I did not know, monsieur," cried Nanette. "Pierre told me that if I bring her he would get me back my sweetheart."

"Leblanc, eh?"

"Oui, monsieur. Then he take me to Quebec, and we get married. And he promised me a wedding ring of gold, monsieur."

"And he told you that he was going to marry Marie?"

"Oui, monsieur, we all go to Quebec together. Only just before we land he tell me that we all stay on the island together first, and have a holiday."

"Nanette, Leblanc never intended to marry you," said Hilary. "They were using you to get Marie into Pierre's power. Nanette—"

He bent toward her and touched her on the shoulder. She looked up at him, her lips quivering, her face pathetic as a scolded child's.

"Is it long since you left your home?"

"Two years, monsieur."

"Nanette, you were a child then. Has Marie here? Leblanc came to you and told you of the good, kind suitable, and how he would marry you and be kind to you. Two years have passed, and he has ruined your life, and he has not kept his promise, and still he deceives you with his promises. Would you go back to him?"

"Never, monsieur! He struck me once! Not in fear I anger, as a man strikes his wife who must not beat her because he was afraid. See where his fist fell—see!"

"Yet, Nanette, even as Leblanc has to you, you would have had Pierre do to Marie here."

"Monsieur! I thought he was to marry her. Pierre told me, if I bring Marie to Ste. Marie no harm is done, because he loves her and he wishes to save her from you, who mean no good to her."

"From me, Nanette?" exclaimed Hilary, stupefied.

"Oui, monsieur, and then you go to Ste. Marie to meet her and take her home. And everybody say Monsieur Askew loves her, and no doubt he has a wife in his own country."

Hilary looked at her in amazement. He noticed that Lafe was staring over the side of the boat, as if he had not heard.

"Nanette, if you went home, would your father receive you?"

"Ah, monsieur, do not speak of it. Perhaps he is dead. Perhaps they are all dead from grief."

"Would you like to go home, Nanette?"

"Yes, monsieur, I will go now, for I have nothing more to live for. I shall go and beg on my knees."

"I shall send you home, then, Nanette. But now ask forgiveness from Marie here, and then thank God that He has saved her tonight in spite of all the evil that was against her."

Nanette crouched toward Marie Dupont, whose arms stole round her neck, and the two girls cried and whispered together. Hilary turned away. He thought of Madeleine, and breathed a prayer that their lives might be together, and that they might strive together for the right all their days.

He turned back into the boat. "Now, Marie, no word of this night's doings shall ever pass my lips," he said. "But, Marie, your life is unhappy. There is a good man in St. Boniface who cares for you. Do you think that you could learn to care for him?"

"Ah, pauvre Jean!" wept the girl. "I have been ungrateful to him, monsieur. And now I am not worthy that he should have anything to do with me."

"He shall know nothing unless you tell him," said Hilary. "As to that, I cannot advise. But you need have no fears as to me."

The black shadow of the wharf began to project out of the shore line, with Baptiste's schooner moored alongside. Lights of lanterns were moving, and as the sloop drew near Hilary perceived a little group of people near the wharf-head. Louis Duval let down the sails and guided the vessel's prow toward the mooring ring. Hilary stepped out, but before he could turn to give his hand to Marie a woman stepped forward.

It was Madeleine. She ran to him with a little cry of gladness. She clung to him for a moment.

"Dear, I have been waiting since dark," she said, pressing his arm. "I only got your letter this afternoon, telling me that you had gone to the island, and I was frightened, Hilary."

He patted her arm. "I am quite safe, dear," he answered, smiling. "There was never any danger. Lafe was with me, and we went and came on the tide."

As he spoke he noticed that the crowd at the wharf-head had drawn nearer. He heard a man shouting; there seemed to be some disturbance which he fancied they were trying to quell. Lafe stepped upon the wharf with the two girls, walking past Hilary. Madeleine turned.

Her eyes, lighting upon Marie's face, and then Nanette's, sought Hilary's in astonishment. But she asked nothing and waited. Her hand, which had rested upon his arm, remained there. But whereas it had been a living warm part of her, it now felt cold and heavy, and lifeless.

Then out of the crowd burst Jean Baptiste, screaming. He ran toward Hilary. A knife was flashing in his hand. His onset was so swift that it took Hilary and Madeleine completely by surprise. As the little man closed with him Hilary just managed to grasp his arm.

"I'll kill you!" panted Baptiste, and the breath whistled through his throat

"I'll Kill You!" Panted Baptiste.

as if the force of his passion had constricted it to a pipe's dimension. "It is she, and you took her from her home last night. I sought for her; I was waiting and watchful; I did not sleep. I swore you should die—"

He fought for freedom of the stubbing arm like a man possessed of a thousand devils. He worked the hand free, and it went up and down, the long knife flashing and slicing into Hilary's coat. And Madeleine did not utter a word.

She watched the struggle like a woman in a dream. As Hilary felt the point of the knife as it drove through the air and slashed to the end of Baptiste's reach. Then the crowd closed about them.

But Baptiste fought like a devil. He hurled the lumbermen aside; three times he fought out of their grasp and made for Hilary, who, horrified and still uncertain, made no attempt to escape or strike. Each time he caught the knife hand by a miracle of luck, and all the time he fought Baptiste never ceased shouting.

"Let me get at him!" he panted. "I watched them. I waited. I did not sleep. He took her last night to the island. I swore to kill him. Let me go! Let me go!"

His voice, rising high above the shrieks of the frightened girls and the shouts of the men. They had closed about him now, but for the fourth time he broke through and made for Hilary, the knife held low now, ready for the ripping upward stroke. Hilary grasped at his arm again and missed. The knife flashed back—and then in an instant Madeleine stood where Baptiste had been, and the blood dripped from her sleeve. And still she had not uttered a sound.

They had got Baptiste down now, still fighting like a wild beast. They were holding him, one man to each limb, and his body writhed and curses broke from his lips. And Madeleine stood before Hilary, quiet and calm and silent.

He sprang toward her. "Madeleine!" He seized her arm and tore the sleeve away. There was a gash, long, but not deep, from which the blood was welling. He felt beside himself with mingled fury and fear. He began to bind it with his handkerchief, the only cold arm that had been warm against his shoulder. But Madeleine moved away.

"It is nothing," she said, and began to walk toward the head of the wharf. A dog was waiting there, the horse tied by a boy.

Hilary walked by her side, speaking —he never remembered what it was he said—imploring; Madeleine said nothing. Nothing until she reached the carriage step. Drops of blood marked her progress. There she paused and looked at him. He could see her face now in the light of the boy's lantern, and it was neither scornful nor proud, but very hard—like the Seigneur's, Hilary thought afterward.

But all his thoughts were on the wound. "Madeleine, your arm!" he cried, catching at it.

"It is nothing," she said once more, turning to mount the step.

Then Hilary knew what he had not let himself know he knew. He caught her hand and pressed it to his lips "Madeleine!" he cried. "You do not—do not—surely you are not going to condemn me when I—"

She placed her foot on the step.

"I told you nothing but your faithlessness could kill my love," she said in a whisper. And, in a lower whisper, "Good-by!"

The wheels were moving before Hilary could grasp the scene, bring it home to his consciousness. And afterward he remembered that he ran beside the slowly moving carriage, calling to her to let him bind her arm. He must have been half way through the village before his reason came back to him.

CHAPTER XIV.

A Letter From Morris.

The weather continued mild, and Hilary's financial prospects continued to improve. There was every likelihood now of being able to carry on through the winter. Brousseau had showed no signs of further interference with his men, and there was even the possibility of getting out another small load.

Hilary had sent Nanette home to St. Joseph. She had promised to write to him, but, as he had expected, he had not heard from her. Baptiste had thrown up his position with Dupont and gone into the Ste. Marie limits to trap. Marie Dupont avoided Hilary; he had not seen her since the day of their adventure.

As for Dupont, whatever he knew, he showed no signs. And things seemed to settle into equilibrium, though Hilary was sure that a denouement was to follow. He could only wait patiently for that. No action could come from him. He could not violate his pledge to Marie in order to secure himself with Madeleine.

Then came the news which stunned Hilary out of his mental apathy. Madeleine was to marry Brousseau. It was to be in three weeks—at Christmas, and the banns had been read in church that Sunday morning for the first time.

What had happened was this: The Seigneur had not given his daughter any sign of remembrance of the events that had transpired immediately before his stroke, though he was in other respects normal, save for the paralysis of the left side. But as the weeks went by he grew more and more nervous and depressed, until one night he blurted out:

"Where will you take me after the estate changes hands? I cannot remain in St. Boniface, nor can I remain with you and the American. I am too old to go anywhere but to the grave."

So he had remembered all the time! Madeleine put her arms about his neck. "I am not going to marry Monsieur Askew," she whispered.

Then, without warning, the old Seigneur fell to crying and laughing, as if a tremendous load of care had been lifted from his shoulders. The land, which had meant so much to him all his life, now seemed to be everything, and he interpreted Madeleine's answer to indicate her willingness to marry Brousseau.

"Well, why not?" she thought with intense bitterness, as she listened. "Have I any other duty now, save to my father?"

She never doubted her judgment of Hilary. The story had been dinned into her ears by Brousseau since Hilary's first visit to Ste. Marie. She had heard it from tradesmen's wives, the peasantresses, until their attachment was known; then had come silence

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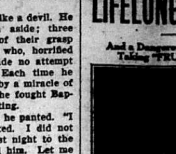

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and furtiveness. And she had scorned to think of its possibility until that night.

And she had given him his chance and he had said nothing.

She accepted the situation and sat down and penned a short, formal letter to Brousseau.

He came the next day, driving furiously up to the Chateau. He thrust Robitaille out of his way and pushed into the living room, where he found Madeleine, deathly white, seated alone, waiting for him. He opened his arms to embrace her.

"Sit down, Edouard," she said with chilling apathy. "I am going to talk frankly to you. You wish to marry me?"

"I want you for my wife," said Brousseau. "You know that. You know I don't think anything of that affair"—Madeleine winced at the word, but he did not notice it—"with Monsieur Askew. The man's a scoundrel, a thief, a—libertine—"

"I do not wish to hear that, monsieur," said Madeleine peremptorily.

"Diable, that's natural enough! And so that's forgotten." Brousseau could afford to be magnanimous. "I've heard for a week past that you'd quarreled. But I'm not the sort of man to push in where he isn't wanted."

"Edouard," said the girl quietly, "how much are you willing to pay for me?"

Brousseau stared. "Eh? Ah, mon Dieu, why do you talk about money? Haven't I enough?"

"I am going to have an agreement in place of an indefinite understanding. If I marry you at Christmas you will, on the morning of the ceremony, destroy my father's mortgage, and you

"Edouard," Said the Girl Quietly, "How Much Are You Willing to Pay for Me?"

will wait until his death to own the seigniory. It won't take long," she ended, with a flicker of scorn.

"I'll do it," said Brousseau. "I meant to. And now—"

He rose to embrace her, but she stepped away from him. "Not until we are married, Edouard," she said.

Brousseau winced now. "It almost looks as if you didn't love me," he muttered in disgust. And in that sentence the major part of his character might have been epitomized.

Two days after the news reached Hilary he went into the village for his mail. Taking it to his office to read, he found among it a bulky envelope addressed to him from Ontario in an unknown writing. He opened it and found a letter from Morris.

However evasive the ex-manager had been in conversation, he was direct enough in writing. "You didn't treat me well, and I guess you had reason to act as you did," he wrote. "That hound Brousseau swindled me as he was swindling you, and I'm going to put you in possession of the facts and documents, which I took from his desk before leaving. You needn't have any scruples about using them, because they refer principally to you."

Hilary thought enough of the matter to send a man to Lafe, asking him to come in immediately; and that afternoon the two men went over the situation together.

"It's a clear case," said Hilary. "He's been swindling the property right and left, besides. I allowed for a few thousands, but as I make it out it amounts to nearly eighty thousand."

Lafe whistled and took up the paper that Hilary handed him.

"This is the contract with Leblanc to cut on the St. Boniface limits," he said. "So there's no mistaking who owned that lumber in the river."

He took up another document. "A contract with the Cornwall Paper company to supply twenty thousand cords of spruce wood from the St. Boniface limits," he said. "And here's Morris' receipt for seven thousand dollars' commission on 'gummy fir' as he would call it—in other words, pulpwood sold off the seigniory during 1914, at 10 per cent. What do you make of it, Lafe?"

"Water-tight," answered Lafe.

"Here's another document that makes interesting reading," continued Hilary, handing it to him.

Lafe studied it. "I don't get it," he said.

"It's Lamartine's acknowledgment of fifty thousand dollars received from Rosny for fifty shares in the North Empire Development company—one of Brousseau's interests. Now look at this one. Lamartine is remitting five thousand dollars less the broker's charges for the sale of North Empire Development stock, as per order. He doesn't say how much stock. Lamartine isn't a fool. But here's Rosny's acknowledgment of the five thousand dollars less broker's charges for the sale of fifty shares, dated March 9, 1913. Now here's a stock market clipping from a newspaper of March 8, showing the stock at 85."

"That's where we've got him, Lafe. Lamartine's letter proves nothing, but Morris got hold of Rosny's acknowledgment, probably for blackmailing purposes. And it shows Brousseau has swindled Rosny out of $37,000 on that deal. Probably there were others. That's where his money went,"

"It's a pity Morris couldn't run straight, being as thorough as he is," said Lafe.

Hilary looked at him searchingly until he compelled him to return his gaze.

"You have been very reticent of late, Lafe. What's the trouble?"

"I guess it ain't much," said Connell. "Well, you see, it's this way," he went on reluctantly. "I knew what lies that blackguard was spreading about you. And I didn't know whether to tell you or not, Mr. Askew. I knew Baptiste saw us with that girl in Ste. Marie, and I knew from his face that he wasn't pleased. And again I didn't know what to do. And I decided to lie low. It's my way; maybe I was wrong, but I'm against butting in, by nature."

"Never mind, Lafe," said Hilary, "it's too late to make any difference now."

"No, it ain't too late!" shouted Lafe, leaping to his feet. "Mr. Askew, you haven't told him—Mr. Rosny—about that asbestos mine, have you? You haven't told him to come up and let him know. You could have saved Mamselle Rosny from sacrificing herself this way. You can save her, and you're going to."

"I suppose I have let things drift," said Hilary somberly. "I lived in a sort of hope that the mess would clear up. And I hadn't the heart to do anything at all."

"For the girl Marie—won't she say anything?"

"She's afraid of her father. There's no telling how he would take it. At present I don't think he knows anything."

"I wouldn't let that stand in my way," said Lafe emphatically.

"I don't think you'd really use that means of clearing yourself, if you were Lafe. And, moreover, she has my promise to say nothing, and that settles the matter. No, Lafe, you're talking nonsense."

"Maybe I am," said Lafe stubbornly. "But I ain't going to see your happiness wrecked because two women haven't the sense and the heart to clear you. And I'm going to do it."

"No, you're not, Lafe," said Hilary bluntly.

"Why not? Good Lord, why not?"

"Because I'm leaving St. Boniface," answered Hilary.

"Mr. Askew!"

"I'm going," repeated Hilary, with a swift gesture of hopelessness. "You'll call me a quitter, I suppose."

"I certainly should," answered Lafe coolly. "The same as you did me."

"Maybe. But I came up here to play a certain game. I came to put the seigniory lumber business on its legs. And I've done it. I stayed to fight Brousseau after he nearly got me down, and I've beaten him. I've won that game on every point. I'm going to make Brousseau refund his stealings, and I'm going to leave you here in charge for the present, to wind up. I shall go to Quebec to start proceedings and try to find a purchaser. Your contract will hold as long as you want it to. And I'm not coming back. I've done what I came for, haven't I?" he ended defiantly.

"That's the way all quitters talk," said Lafe.

Hilary's nerves were gone, of course. Lafe knew that the last lap of the race was the grueling one. Hilary needed help, that was all. Lafe grew crafty with his idea.

"Well, you're boss, of course," he said reluctantly. "If you've made up your mind, it ain't for me to interfere. When are you leaving, sir?"

"I shall go out with Dupont when he takes his last load," answered Hilary.

"That'll be Friday. We can't have the logs through the mill before then. Dupont doesn't know yet?"

"No."

Lafe reflected. The weather had changed suddenly during the preceding night. Already the shores of the St. Lawrence were thick with grinding floes. The middle passage was clear, but in a few days navigation would be impossible; a dog team would have to be procured and trained to run together. Already it was a difficult journey with a horse-sleigh between the camp and the mill. If the weather held, Hilary could be held until he, Lafe, had accomplished his purpose.

Hilary put on his hat and overcoat, picked up his snowshoes and went toward the stables. In a few minutes the horse had been harnessed to the sleigh and stood breathing great clouds of smoke into the frosty air.

It started, and from the office door-way Lafe watched the man whom he loved best in the world of men driving away.

He waited till the sleigh had disappeared among the trees behind the bridge. He allowed ten minutes more, to make sure that Hilary would not change his intentions and return. Then he coolly opened Hilary's desk with a duplicate key that had been made after the burglary and took out the envelope that contained the papers from Morris. He removed these and thrust them into his pocket. In the empty envelope he placed some discarded letters from the waste-basket. Then he put back the envelope, closed the desk, strapped on his snowshoes and left the office.

Five minutes after he left Hilary was back. His decision had suddenly come to him. He had resolved to leave St. Boniface, and there was nothing to be gained by procrastination.

He wanted to leave St. Boniface forever, and to put the memory of the past months out of his mind, so far as it could be possible. He hated the little village; even Lafe's presence had become intolerable to him.

He went to Dupont on board his schooner and arranged for him to sail for Quebec the following evening with the little load—one schooner full—which he held. He instructed him to say nothing to anybody about the arrangement. He saw nothing strange in Dupont's manner or aspect and, had he done so, he would not have thought anything about it.

Having issued his instructions, he drove back toward the camp.

But, seeing that the office was dark and unoccupied, he stopped there on his way, opened his desk and took out the envelope which he supposed to contain the letter and paper from Morris. In Quebec he meant to go through them again, mailing to Rosny those papers that had reference to his affairs and placing the others in a lawyer's hands for a civil suit.

He packed a few of his personal effects in a bag and left the office, as he supposed for the last time.

CHAPTER XV.

Lafe Takes a Hand.

Lafe was surprised to feel the bitter cold of the air when he left the mill office. It was going to be winter now, he reflected, and, if Hilary could be held only three days, there could be no question of an immediate journey to Quebec.

Reaching the waste of open ground before the Chateau, he saw that a sleigh had been there that day; possibly it was in the stables now. He rang the bell, nodded to Robitaille, who opened the door, disregarded his incomprehensible address, which seemed to negative Lafe's wish to enter, and went by instinct into the living room at the end of the hall for the first time in his life.

(To be Continued)

Wheat Cultivation In Canada.

In 1870 only 1,646,781 acres of land were under wheat cultivation in Canada, and the yield amounted to 16,722,873 bushels. In 1915 there were 15,110,000 acres devoted to raising wheat, and the enormous total of 393,543,000 bushels were secured.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

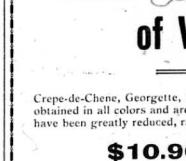
GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY



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STAIRWORK and Interior Trim.

ROBERT LIGHT, Richard Street.

Telephone 53. Napanee, Ont.

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Stock Reducing Sale of Waists

Crepe-de-Chene, Georgette, Silk, and Voile Waists may be obtained in all colors and are all this year's stock. The prices have been greatly reduced, ranging from

$10.90 to 95c.

Some less than cost. This is a splendid opportunity to select a Christmas Waist for yourself or friend.

For a short time only. Come early.

MRS. L. JOHNSTON, - Napanee

Next door to Allen's.

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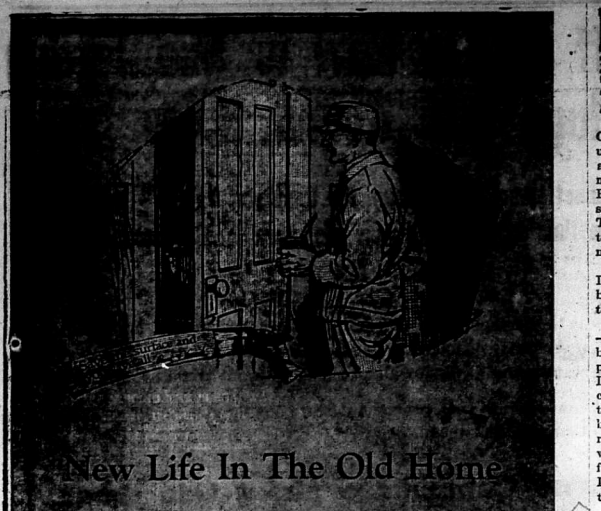

New Life In The Old Home

Call in a good painter and put him to work. Now is the time to renew worn and faded surfaces on walls, doors, floors and furniture. Ask him to use *Glidden* paints, varnishes, enamels and stains to do the job.

You'll be glad to use them, for your painter knows there is *quality* in every can of *Glidden products*. Visit our store soon. We'll tell you how to increase the value of your home at small cost.

Color cards free.

"The Nearest Glidden Dealer"
or write The Glidden Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

GLIDDEN
EVERYWHERE on EVERYTHING

THIS MACHINE MAY REVOLUTIONIZE AVIATION

Final secret tests have just been completed on a flying machine invented by a Chicagoan that promises to revolutionize aviation.

A PRETTY FLAX PICKER IN ENGLAND

This pretty miss is pulling flax on an English farm. The flax is used in the making of linen, linoleum and for medical purposes. The growing of flax is an important industry in Great Britain and Ireland.

When Grandmother Was a Girl

HOOP skirts were worn by those who first asked the druggist for, and insisted on having, the genuine Golden Medical Discovery put up by Dr. Pierce over 50 years ago. Dress has changed very much since then! But Dr. Pierce's medicines contain the same dependable ingredients. They are standard today just as they were fifty years ago and never contained alcohol.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the stomach and blood cannot be surpassed by any tonic and alterative today.

When you feel "all out of sorts" —your vitality at a low ebb—the blood becomes surcharged with poisons! The best tonic is called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Dr. Pierce manufactured this "Discovery" from roots and barks without alcohol—a corrective remedy, the ingredients of which nature put in the fields and forests for keeping us healthy. It puts vim, vigor, vitality into the blood. Try it! All druggists.

Send 10c. to Dr. Pierce's Bridgeburg, Ont. Laboratory for trial pkg.

FOR WINTERING BEES

Some Insulating Materials and Their Appreciation.

Cork Dust and Dried Forest Leaves Are Better Insulators Than Wood Shavings or Sawdust—Even Temperature In the Hive Important.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE results of the relative non-conductivity of some bee-hive insulating materials are given below as the result of tests, 100 being the standard;

Very fine black regranulated cork (dust form), 100.

Chopped straw, 86.

Coarse black regranulated cork, 85.

Forest leaves (well dried), 84.

Granulated cork, light or natural color. This is the grade usually used as packing about imported Malaga grapes for instance, 84.

8-20 grade granulated cork (natural color). It looks similar to preceding one but it is a little coarser in grain and lighter in weight, 80.

Sawdust, very dry and from well seasoned and clean lumber, 68.

Excelsior—grade used in packing boxes, 60.

Planer shavings, 60.

The lesson of this table is that the fine black cork dust is the poorest conductor of heat or the best insulator so far as the resistance of the passage of heat is concerned, and planer shavings is the best conductor of heat, and therefore the poorest insulator of the nine substances tested. The fact should be emphasized that these results do not tell us anything about the substances except their power to conduct heat. It may be that if they were tried out as insulation for bee-hives we would arrange them differently than as given above. There are other properties besides conductivity of heat that figure in practice, and a consideration of these is my second purpose as announced at the beginning.

A good insulating material necessarily is a poor conductor of heat, but all non-conductors are not necessarily good insulators in practice, or, at any rate, not always desirable or satisfactory. Next to non-conductivity is low moisture absorption or the ability to keep comparatively dry in moist weather conditions. Experts in bee-keeping say that high moisture content in the hive is fatal to the bees since it causes dysentery among them. Let us assume that the air in a hive is very moist, say at a normal temperature, and the temperature goes down several degrees owing to inadequate protection or insulation about them, and see what happens. The result is exactly the same condition we all have often observed on the outside of a water jug filled with cold water and set in warm air. Moisture congeals on the outside of the jug, and it becomes cold and clammy and the water drips from it and makes everything else it touches wet. Likewise the dew is formed. The physical reason for these phenomena is the fact that cold air cannot hold in the invisible or vapor form as much moisture as warm air can.

Some of the moisture held at high temperature must appear as drops of water at the lower temperature, or in other words there is a rain, and a rain in a bee-hive is a serious matter, but it can be prevented by controlling the temperature inside the hive. Herein exists one of the most important uses of the insulation about the hive. Other reasons why an insulation should not absorb moisture are that moisture increases the conductivity of the insulation for heat and also makes it more liable to deterioration and decay. A good old maxim regarding success says, "Keep your powder dry." With equal emphasis it may be said: "Keep your insulation dry if you would protect your bees well and give them a fair chance to succeed."

Of the substances listed in the foregoing list granulated cork, forest leaves (if dried for one year ahead) and planer shavings are the poorest absorbers of moisture. Sawdust usually is too green and dirty to be very dry at the very best, and decay sets in rapidly, and chopped straw unless very well ripened and cured may be objectionable in the same way as sawdust. Then, too, rats and mice are apt to bother it seriously. The insulation must be odorless, else the bees may leave the hives. It must be readily available and reasonably cheap, and in these particulars forest leaves, chopped straw and planer shavings are foremost. It also should be easy and agreeable to handle and pack in position, and not subject to spontaneous combustion.

Thirdly, the main reason for insulating the hives, especially in the winter season under outside conditions, is to conserve the bees own warmth so that they can live comfortably and not have to eat an extraordinary amount of food in order to maintain a normal temperature. The bees get their warmth and energy from the food eaten, and it is the function of the hive and the extra insulation to keep this heat from being wasted in cold weather in the surrounding atmosphere. A second reason is to maintain an even temperature in the hive, and this pertains both to summer and winter, or to any season in fact. The insulation assists in preventing extremes of temperature in the hive as a large body of water does to the adjacent land areas. Another reason, and not the least because mentioned last, is that a good insulating around the hives provides a drier, and therefore a healthier and in all respects a better atmosphere for the bees than could be possible otherwise. Surely these are sufficiently good reasons why a hive should be protected by an efficient insulation. Flax chaff and a fine excelsior known as wood wool may also prove good insulations for bee-hives.—H. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

TURTLES AS FOOD.

Abound In Fresh Water But Are Seldom Used.

Our fresh-water turtles are being neglected as a source of food supply. They furnish meat exceedingly palatable and far cheaper than any other purchasable in the markets.

The famous diamond-back terrapin does not come within this category; it is a brackish water animal.

The animal most importantly concerned is the snapping turtle, which even nowadays does not often go higher than twelve cents a pound. Half of its weight is clear meat, utilizable for soup, stews and fried cutlets; also steamed, simmered and curried.

This turtle ranges all the way from Nova Scotia to the Equator, and westward to the Rocky Mountains. Hence it is very widely known.

The snapper is found in lakes, ponds, rivers, creeks, marshes and bogs; and often it travels overland a considerable digiance from water. Courage and tenacity are its most conspicuous moral attributes. When it takes a grip on anything with its powerful jaws it holds on like grim death; if approached, it does not beat a hasty retreat, as do other water turtles, but boldly faces the enemy.

Snapping turtles "mud up" during the cold months in boggy places, under logs or often in muskrat holes. Occasionally dozens of them are found in a single muskrat burrow. Hunters in the winter time go after them with big hooks made from iron rods sharpened at one end.

Snappers, weighing from five to thirty pounds, are shipped to market in barrels, with holes bored in the sides and burlap nailed over the top. One wholesale establishment in Chicago handles about 10,000 of them annually.

They are voracious creatures, feeding on frogs, fishes, crawfish and occasionally young water birds. Many a duckling do they devour. With such a diet, it is not surprising that their flesh is so palatable. Their livers and eggs are used in snapper soup, and their shells afford an excellent substitute for the soup bone.

The "slider" (familiarly known to every small boy) is one of several species of fresh-water terrapin which, though less good to eat than the diamond-back of the salt marshes, furnishes excellent meat for soups and stews. In summer they crowd together in great numbers, and are easily caught in traps. One of the simplest of the latter is a log projecting out of the water. A heavy net is placed all around it, except at the lower end. The turtles climb out on the log to bask in the sun, and those behind keep pushing the foremost ones off the end, causing them to tumble into the net.

Least appreciated, relatively to their gastronomic merits, are the soft-shelled turtles, native to our large streams and lakes. They are hardly inferior to the diamond-back terrapin, but are seldom seen in our markets for two reasons — because they do not ship well and because local demand, where they are caught, uses up the supply. They are home consumption delicacies, like the honey banana, the emerald-gem musk melon and the fall pippin apple—too good for the ordinary market and sure to lose their original flavor in passing through the hands of the middleman.

A Mountain Tragedy.

Occasionally there are tragedies in the lives of bears just as in the lives of human beings. In his new book, "The Grizzly," Mr. Enos M. Mills tells of an appealing incident in which a pair of cubs whose mother had been shot by a hunter were the heroes.

"The little bears," he says, "were discovered peeping from beneath a large rock a short distance from where the slain animal lay, and after hesitating for a moment they came out and stood looking intently toward the men and their dead mother.

"As the men did not move, they took a few steps towards them. Hesitating again, they stopped, rose up and looked round, and then hastily retreated to the rocks. Evidently their mother had trained them to stay wherever she left them until she returned, but they had waited a long time.

"For a while they stood and whimpered very much like hungry, forsaken children. They could scent their mother, and see her, too, and they were hungry and lonesome. Again they started slowly toward the men, walking closely side by side. When very near, they paused, rose on their hind legs, and looked in wonder and longing at their lifeless mother. Then they went to her. One little cub sniffed in a bewildered, puzzled way over her cold, still body. He gently stroked her fur with his paw and then sat down and began to whimper and cry.

"The other cub stood looking with awe into his mother's motionless face, but at last he shook off his fright and smelled her bloody head; then, all forlorn, he turned to look into the face of the hunter, who had been watching the little cub all this while with tears on his cheeks. After a moment he took a step towards him, rose up and, putting his forepaws upon the man's knee, looked confidingly into his face. The men carried the little orphans to camp, and the hunter raised them.

HATS OF RIBBON

Very Wide Decorations Are Better for Fall Headgear.

Material Gives an All-Over Shaggy Appearance to Smart Toques and Turbans.

The latest millinery offerings might be said to have but one thing in common, and that is generally soft, unstudied effect, which is preserved, no matter what the material or the trimming. After that, writes a fashion correspondent, it is safe to say that over fifty per cent of the newest hats are of velvet, of either Lyons or panne, some of both; that ribbon hats are almost as common and often more interesting than velvet, and that felt, leather and lace are generously represented. The duvetyn displayed late in the summer is scarcely noticeable now, except in combination or as trimming.

The hats displayed in the Paris openings are now beginning to leave their mark upon the American styles, and the combination of American workmanship which understands the American woman's needs with that dashing originality of the French results in some very beautiful specimens of the designer's art. Three things characterize the latest millinery shapes. One is that soft, draped effects are particularly stressed; the second that trimmings droop, rather than spring upward, and, third, that the uneven brim, especially the Harlequin shape, which widens at the sides, turns up from the face and shows a narrow rim in back, is sure to be very popular.

Speaking of ribbon hats, it is interesting to note the new ribbons manufactured for their use. The very wide ribbons running from five to ten inches, are better for the purpose of the puffed and draped hats than the narrower ribbons of the spring. There are some fascinating new shaggy ribbons, "shredded wheat" ribbons they have been called, and others with frayed edges, which, when used, give an all-over shaggy appearance to smart toques and turbans. The cire ribbons are also very good, especially the newer ones made to resemble leather. Among these latter two novelties have reached this side of the ocean—one is a snakeskin ribbon, and the other frogskin.

Imitations are not scorned by the fashionable milliner. She now condescends to use some of the new plushes instead of fur, one in particular, in a taupe gray, realistically made to resemble squirrel. There is a new "watchspring" feather trimming, sometimes imitated by such almost undreamed-of things as elephants' whiskers and other strong, curled hairs or metal threads. Coq plumes are to be expected in a season when trimming is trained to droop, and even these are occasionally imitated by plcoted strands of silk, or given a metallic touch by having their tips gilded or bronzed. Coq is not used in the natural color alone, but is found in fascinating jades and rusts. Cire satin and faille imitate the gloss of fine leather to the point of deceit.

CAPE STILL WORN

Large, Loose Outer Garment Retains Its Popularity.

Nearly Every Woman Possesses Roomy Wrap and Cannot Afford to Throw It Aside.

It is glad news to find that picturesque capes are still fashionable and are likely to remain with us all through the winter.

A few months ago many dress experts insisted that "capes had had their day," and that smart women would not wear them when the autumn leaves began to fall.

Capes have proved too useful and becoming to be lightly cast aside and then, writes a Paris fashion correspondent, another important fact—nearly every woman possesses at least one loose cape in good condition and with present-day prices no one can afford to set aside a good and comfortable garment. In any case, capes are still very fashionable and they are being shown by all the best tailors and dressmakers in Paris.

A Redfern model in wool-backed satin was lined with duvetyn and trimmed with bands of mink. There was a long, gathered cape which fell from under the second band of fur. Between the two bands there was a flat quilling of satin which formed a particularly becoming yoke on the shoulders.

The cape was long and very wide, but both satin and duvetyn were so supple that the folds hung perfectly. The duvetyn lining was plain, the quilted yoke being laid on it and the gathered cape skillfully attached. In Paris they are showing a new make of duvetyn which is specially intended for cape and coat linings. It is very warm but much thinner than the cloth used for wrap coats.

Nothing could be smarter than the mixture of satin and duvetyn, in the same color or in contrasting tints. For

New plaited wrap of rust brown charmeuse and mink, lined with "cafe au lait" duvetyn.

ordinary wear a lovely circular wrap may be made of tete de negre satin, lined with thin duvetyn and finished with a big straight collar of brown fox or any other fur; or it would be equally correct to have the duvetyn outside and the satin for lining.

CHIC FROCK FOR DEBUTANTE

This is a charming dance frock for the debutante; it is of silver and blue brocade; a garland of rosebuds draped from the right shoulder with long corsage rose adds to its richness.

A Good Silver Polish.

The basis of most prepared silver polish is French whiting, a fine white powder. It is much cheaper to buy the whiting and make your own silver polish. Wash the silver in hot soapsuds and wipe it. Lay a paper on the table. Put some of the whiting in a saucer and add enough ammonia or diluted alcohol to make a paste. Rub this over the silver with a soft cloth and lay the silver on a paper to dry. When you have finished this rub the whiting off with a clean soft cloth. Then polish the silver with a chamois skin.

Decorations for New Capes.

Some of the new capes are decorated on the front with appliqne, in floral or conventional designs and in velvet, duvetyn, lustrous wool or satin. Edges are defined with ribbersine braid or invisibly secured.

Velvet Bow in Coiffure.

It is quite the fashion to tuck a black velvet inch-wide ribbon bow—a hairpin does the trick—midst the coiffure, at left side, near the nape of the neck.

DRESS FOR SCHOOL MISS

Made of all wool navy blue serge, trimmed with silk hercules braid. The dress is doubly serviceable because of its bloomer effect, which is a great pet-coat saver.

Conquering Quack Grass.

Clean cultivation is the most practical method. The only successful way is to give the cultivation when it is needed no matter what the other work may be. Such a plan, however, makes it necessary to limit the eradication operations to such a sized field as can be handled with the other farm work. Ploughing quack grass infested land which has been to clover this year as soon as the first crop is removed and keeping it absolutely free from all green plants from then on to freezing-up time, continuing this in the spring until planting time, and then plant to corn or potatoes and keeping the crop clean, usually deals the weeds a knock-out blow without losing a crop. The plough, disk and spring tooth harrow are the only implements needed to do efficient work.

GENERAL PERSHING TO LEAD INAUGURAL PARADE

Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander of the A.E.F., will be offered the post of honor at the head of the inaugural parade on March 4th, according to reports from Washington. The parade promises to surpass in pomp and pageantry, the inaugural processions of many years back.

51 Christmases

We have been through the joys and tribulations of over fifty Christmases, and by this time should know something of what is needed for Christmas trade.

This year our line is

MUCH LARGER AND VERY MUCH FINER THAN EVER BEFORE

—that's saying a good deal, but it's true—we have gifts from twenty-five cents to hundreds of dollars.

"Do It Now" is good advice for your Christmas shopping.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

Plain Talks - No. 3

You may speak as you like of the weather,
Or the beautiful birds that sing,
But when you are down on your uppers,
Just keep on smiling till spring.

The talk of the town is our leather
We know it's just the real thing;
Besides that, our work is unequalled,
So to us your shoe repairs bring.

We'll do a job that's worth notice,
For we can fix any old thing;
To satisfy Tinker or Tailor,
For we have done work for the King.

Dear People:

"Tis possible to fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but when a person tries to fool everybody all the time, it's a sure sign somebody is subject to temporary attacks of insanity. Now folks, we are fairly smart ourselves, we don't have to prove it, we just admit it, others will tell you for we are without doubt a pair of smooth guys. We will half sole your boots just as neat as any man, and in about half the time. Try us out, for although we don't want everybody's work we want yours and can do it right, for we don't ask anyone to leave their boots with us, we're too anxious to get the money and will do them while you wait if necessary. We also put on rubber soles for $1.00. These soles are invisible and put an end to slippery sidewalks. Skates sharpened, concaved and oil finished, 25c.

We cordially invite you to look over our work and to sit down and rest while you are in town.

Boot & Shoe Hospital

Opposite Royal Hotel

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shop, or F. S. Scott's residence.

La France

Beauty Lotion

Gives the complexion an extraordinary smoothness, freshness—and clearness in 4 weeks.

Money refunded if it does not.

For sale at

Hooper's Drug Store

Mitts & Gloves at Special Prices.

Boys' Pigskin, faced or split Horsehide Mitts, warm knit wrist all sizes.

Special 50c.

Men's split Horsehide or Pigskin faced comfort Mitts, lined and knit wrists. Splendid for rough work.

Special 75c.

Men's Fine Gloves in Tan, Brown or Grey Suede, unusual values at

$1.75, 2.00, 2.50

Men's Fine Suede Mitts, with elastic cuff, Grey or Brown

Special $2.00

Drop in and look over the Biggest Mitt Stock in Town.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Keep March 30th for the Hospitals Aid dance in the Armouries.

The Napanee Curlers are in Kingston to-day playing the District Cup matches.

A new lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows will be instituted at Yarker on Wednesday.

Napanee Collegiate Institute Commencement Concert in Wonderland, Friday evening, February 4th.

Mr. Jas. McKittrick, Selby, Tp. Clerk of Richmond, suffered a stroke one day last week and is seriously ill.

Discount off all Skates, Hockey Sticks and Pucks. (Automobile Skates excepted.) At WILSON'S Hardware.

The Annual Commencement Concert of the Napanee Collegiate Institute will be held in Wonderland, Friday evening, February 4th.

A good deal of interest is being taken in the league hockey games at the new Napanee covered rink. Monday night's game between the bankers and Gibbards was decidedly interesting and much enjoyed by the spectators. The score was a tie—4-4.

A double header hockey match will be played at the Napanee covered rink on Wednesday evening, Jan. 26th. The teams playing are Adolphustown vs. Napanee, and Bankers vs. Gibbards. Play starts at 7.30 sharp. A good night's sport is promised, so make it a point to attend.

Mr. Volney Woods, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Woods, Roblin, received notice last week from London, Eng., that his services have been recognized by being appointed Hon.-Lieutenant of the Royal Air Force. The Express joins with Volney's many friends in extending congratulations and we are also pleased to note that the ability of our Lennox boys are appreciated.

Martin Deshane, aged fifty-two, Marlbank, passed away at the Hotel Dieu on Monday, of last week, following an operation. He was taken to the hospital two weeks ago in the hope that an operation would restore to him his former health. The remains were sent to Marlbank by the C.N.R. Monday night, by M. P. Keyes, undertaker. He is survived by a brother, Orin Deshane, Marlbank.

From the head office of the Richmond Wire & Iron Company, who are about to start a factory in Deseronto, J. S. Fraser, secretary-treasurer of the company has afforded the following information: "Mr. Clarabut of the Richmond Wire & Iron Company has asked me to write and inform you that satisfactory progress is being made in the placing of contracts for the supply of machinery for the above company to commence operations in Deseronto, and that he expects deliveries of machinery will commence in a few weeks."

High Constable Sam Brien, Camden East, had a narrow escape from being killed on Tuesday afternoon, of last week, when he was the victim of a runaway accident. He was driving near Enterprise, when the horse took fright at a tractor alongside the road, and bolted. Constable Brien was thrown out, and his head struck against the tractor. He suffered severe cuts about the head, but luckily none were of a serious nature, and it is expected that he will be able to be around again in the course of a few days. Constabe Brien was driving alone at the time.

The late Rev. C. H. Coon, president of the Bay of Quinte Methodist conference, who died suddenly in Lindsay on Tuesday night, was born in Sidney township in 1861 and after graduating from Albert College and Victoria University, entered the Methodist ministry in 1885. Previous to entering college Rev. Mr. Coon was a cheesemaker, making cheese at Wallbridge factory. Last November he preached anniversary services at Wallbridge Methodist church. In 1889 he married Miss Emma Fenton, of Picton, who with eight children, two sons and six daughters, survive.

On Saturday January 15th, the marriage took place at the bride's home of Esie Maria Hamilton, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Hamilton, Joyceville, to Cecil Ellis King, Moscow. The bride looked charming in a dress of pale blue silk, with glebe hat and veil to match. The bride was given away by her brother, Richard. Her sister, Miss Annie, was bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. J. Grafton. Afterwards the guests retired to the dining room to partake of the good things awaiting them. Mr. and Mrs. King left by motor, with the best wishes of their friends, for their new home in Moscow.

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ROBLIN.

A large number attended the convention in the Holiness Movement Church, which ended on Sunday evening, and the people returned to their different homes on Monday by C.P.R. from Roblindale.

No church was held in the Methodist church on Sunday evening, it being the anniversary of Lime Lake church.

Miss Reta Cronkwright, Napanee, is visiting a few days with Miss Ellen Kimmett.

Miss Eva Young, Napanee, spent Sunday at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch Graham and Mr. and Mrs. Grant Cooke, Selby, spent Sunday under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Storrings, Deseronto, spent a few days at Mr. and Mrs. John Storr's.

Mrs. Milton Hughes is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. J. Cousins, Enterprise.

Mr. C. H. Kimmett and Miss Rose Lasher spent Tuesday in town.

Mr. H. Pedwell has sold his stock to Mr. Buckler, of Toronto, who has taken charge. Mr. Pedwell intends moving on a farm near Toronto.

Rev. E. J. Wilson, Pembroke, attended the convention here.

Mr. Clarence Embury, Mich., returned home last week.

Mr. C. Edgar called at Mrs. A. Kimmett's on Sunday evening.

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Cross Cut Saws and Axes at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

PERSONALS

Mr. Max Fox spent the week-end in Toronto.

Mrs. Ostrom is spending a few days in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gibbard are spending a few weeks in Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Conger spent a few days last week in Belleville.

Mrs. Jas. Ayesworth Tamworth, spent last week the guest of Mrs. J. R. Perry.

Miss Flossie Storey is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Jas. Miller, Hamilton.

Mr. Jas. Moffat spent last week at the Furniture Exhibition in Toronto.

Mrs. J. L. Patterson, Ingersoll, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson.

Mrs. Ray Richmond is visiting friends in Toronto.

Mrs. Albert Davis, Belleville Road, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jack Davern, Brighton.

Mrs. T. B. Wallace entertained a few friends on Friday evening last—Cards.

Miss Maud Jackson, Gananoque, is visiting her brother, Mr. Chas. Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Anderson are entertaining a party of married couples this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Conger returned this week from spending a few days with their daughter in Schenectady.

The Misses Thompson entertained a party of ladies on Monday evening—Cards.

Mr. Kenneth Ham, Toronto, was the week-end guest of his brother, Capt. D. M. Ham, who leaves this week for India.

Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Wilson, was operated on for appendicitis in Kingston General Hospital on Saturday evening and is progressing favorably.

Mrs. Hiram Cline has returned to her home in Toronto, after a two week's visit with her mother, Mrs. Herm Ming, who is recovering from serious injuries received by a fall down the cellar-steps.

Capt. Douglas Ham, Indian Army, who has been spending his furough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ham, leaves on Thursday for Bombay, India, where he will rejoin his regiment

Mr. Noel Fleming has been appointed Manager of the Transfer Department of the Ford Motor Co., of Detroit. As Mr. Fleming's headquarters are to be in Toronto, his family will move there in the near future.

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MARRIAGES

Magee—May—At Napanee, on Monday, January 17th, 1921, Edwin Magee and Hester May, both of Sills Mills.

Markwell—Allen—At Napanee, on Thursday, January 20th, 1921, George Markwell, to Violet Allen, daughter of Thomas Allen, of Adolphustown.

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DEATHS

Ballance—At Napanee, on Tuesday, January 18th, 1921, Robert Frances Ballance, aged 11 months, 18 days.

Ruttan—At Napanee on Monday, January 17th, 1921, Richard Clare Ruttan, of Detroit, Mich., aged 10 years, 7 months, 12 days.

Scott—At Ernesttown, on Tuesday, January 18th, 1921, Mary J. Scott, aged 73 years, 8 months.

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King and Kaiser.

King Alfonso of Spain, who had been appointed colonel of a Prussian regiment when he was 18 years old, tells this story of an encounter with the German Kaiser when he went to visit him on board the imperial ship at Vigo: "During my journey by train to Vigo," King Alfonso said, "I practiced the military Prussian salute. On reaching the bridge of the ship I saw that everybody was wearing full dress uniform, but what was more serious was that I found myself before the emperor, I forgot all the little exercises I had been studying and burst out laughing. The kaiser made a scene, reproaching me before his and my own staff and commenting on my carelessness and the incorrectness of my uniform. "When one salutes the German emperor one should wear full dress uniform. You should not have forgotten it," he said. King Alfonso, explaining that he had acted on the advice of the German military attache, used the familiar form "tu," as the kaiser had done. "Have I ever given you permission to 'tutoyer' me?" asked the kaiser. "Have I ever authorized you to do the same thing?" quickly retorted King Alfonso.

Ocean Meteorites.

To an enormous extent the bed of the ocean is covered with lava and pumice-stone. Still more remarkable is it to find the floor of the ocean covered in many parts with the dust of meteorites. These bodies whirl about in the heaven's like miniature comets, and are, for the most part, broken into innumerable fragments. We are all familiar with these heavenly visitants as shooting stars; but it has been only lately discovered that this cosmic dust forms layers at the bottom of the deepest seas. Between Honolulu and Tahiti, at a depth of 2,350 fathoms — over two miles and a half—a vast layer of this material exists. Over this land this impalpable dust is undistinguishable; but accumulating for centuries in the sea depths, it forms a wondrous story of the continuous bombardment of this planet by cometary bodies.

No Prospect.

"Now, if you could just hit it right by composing the words for a popular song," urged Jones to his friend, Wilky, "you might become independently rich." "I know it," remarked Wilky, "but, alas, I am educated!"

He Was Satisfactory.

A minister was once asked how he had got through a certain service. He answered grimly: "Well, the service was soothing, moving, and satisfactory. It was soothing because nearly half the congregation went to sleep. It was moving because some of the other half left before I was through. And it must have been satisfactory, inasmuch as I wasn't asked to come again."

To put off Buying Now is like Fitting Square Plugs into Round Holes.

You simply cannot ignore our "Down the Bannister Values" and at the same time do justice to your allowance for Dry Goods and Wearing Apparel.

We know that modesty is the best policy to pursue in the ordinary run of advertising, but our values are so great, our assortments so generous we want to proclaim them from the house-tops, we want you all to know about them, we want you all to get your share.

Men and women who know when to speak their minds are buying merchandise, and buying merchandise to do them months ahead.

There is no Camouflage about this great sale because we are making it great by giving Great Values.

The Robinson Co. Limited, Napanee

DRESSES, COATS, SKIRTS, SUITS, WAISTS

OFFER SAVINGS WHICH ARE NOTEWORTHY OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION.

Our dress stocks have been assembled under four different price groupings.

$16.95 features Silk Poplin made up in some very attractive styles and colors. Also obtainable at this price are several serges. These values were as high as $30.00 in the regular way. Colors of Purple, Green, Taupe, Navy, Black.

$25.00. At this price your range of dresses is very complete. Procurable are dresses for evening and day wear. Serges, Jerseys, Silk, Crepes and Georgettes are being offered in the most becoming of styles and colors. Dresses in this range, range from $35.00 to $45.00.

$32.50. In this clever assortment of dresses are numbers which are much lower in price than spring garments can possibly be for like quality. This is not heresay, because we have investigated conditions. Obtainable are very handsome dresses made by good makers from very proper materials. These gowns offer the very newest in the way of trimmings and workmanship.

$47.50. At this price you buy the very best garments we carry. These gowns are all individual numbers which express the very latest style tendencies. Featured are gowns made in Crepe, back Satin, Radium Crepe, Flowered Georgette Crepe, Serge and Satin combinations, Beaded Serge. Regular prices on these dresses were $65.00, $67.50, $75.00 and $80.00. Buy one of these and save.

It is impossible to advertise all our sale lines at one time. Obtainable are other lines which are just as advantageous as those mentioned here.

DOWN THE BANNISTER PRICES ON WINTER COATS

WE MUST HAVE THESE RACKS FOR SPRING COATS.

One rod of good serviceable coats are marked half of their first price.

Second rod of coats with regular values up to $55.00 are marked $34.95.

All fur-collared coats have been reduced to $49.50. These were marked in regular way $75.00 and $80.00 and are trimmed with Opossum, Nutria and Scaline fur collars. Also at this price are coats without fur collars, which are extremely clever in style, material and lining.

At $59.50 you can buy the most exclusive cloth coats in our store. These Coats are manufactured from the best of fabrics and are luxuriously lined. Every coat is different. We consider these our greatest bargains.

Separate skirts are essential to every woman's wardrobe. These "Down the Bannister" prices represent great values in skirts. This lot consists of navy and black serge skirts, fancy wool plaids, plaid and plain silks. Regular prices were up to $20.00. Sale price $9.98.

WINTER SUITS

The majority of women like suits heavy enough to wear the year round. The balance of our stock, which consists of several very handsome suits, are marked half price to clear. This is a splendid opportunity to purchase a suit. These suits are going fast.

WAISTS

Where is the woman who has too many waists? We are offering some astounding values. Waists ranging from $12.00 to $20.00 for $8.98; Waists from $7.50 to $12.00 for $6.95. Made from Silks, Tricolette, Crepe-de-chine and Georgette. All sizes.

FURS AT "DOWN THE BANNISTER" PRICES

Supreme in style, exquisite in value, these furs are extraordinary values. Ladies' and Misses' Fur Coats reduced to about half price. Fur neckpieces in the newest styles and furs reduced 33 1-3 and 50 per cent.

Fur Muffs in the very best styles and sizes reduced 33 1-3 and 50 per cent.

Special clearance prices now prevail on Men's Fur Coats

This is your golden opportunity to buy.

OUR STAPLE SECTION OFFERS YOU THESE VALUES

Special sale Flannelette reductions, White, 40c. for 25c., 45c. for 35c., 60c. for 50c., 70c. for 55c.

Plain Grey, 50c. for 40c., 45c. for 35c.

Dark Stripe and Plaid, 35c. for 25c., 50c. for 40c.

Colored Stripe Flannelette in Pink, Sky and Tan shades, 35 and 40c. for 25c., 40c. for 30c., 45c. for 35c., 50c. for 40c., 60c. for 50c., 75c. for 60c.

White Cottons, Long Cloths and Cambrics, 30c. for 20c., 35c. for 25c., 45c. for 35c., 50 and 55c. for 40c., 60c. for 45c., 75c. for 60c.

40 inch Circular Pillow Cotton, embroidery weight, good value at 75c. Sale Price 50c. yd.

THESE REDUCTIONS ARE OBTAINABLE AT OUR NOTION COUNTER

Hair Brushes, regular 35c. for 23c.

Clothes Brushes, regular 35c. for 23c.

Hair Nets, with or without elastic, regular 5c. each, 12 for 55c.

Wire Hair Pins, regular 5c. each, Sale Price 3c. or 2 for 5c.

Perfume, regular 75c. for 45 ; regular 35c. for 23c.

Tooth Brushes, regular 25c. for 13c. ; regular 30c. for 19c. ; reg. 35c. for 29c.

Brilliant (Elephant Brand) regular 10c. ball, Sale Price 5c. ball.

Women's Combinations, regular $2.50, Sale Price $1.50.

Women's "Wooltex" Vests and Drawers, ½ price.

Women's Plain Black Cashmere Hose, size 9, regular $1.25, Sale Price 79c.

Women's Silk Gloves in all shades, Navy, Mastic, Grey, Brown, White, Black, at 20 per cent discount.

DOWN THE BANNISTER BARGAINS IN OUR MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT

MEN'S TWEED HATS in the very newest Tweed effects. Regular $3.50 and $4.00 for $1.75 and $2.00. Just half price.

BOYS' TWEED HATS, snap crowns, Greys, Donegals, etc. Regular $2.25 to $3.00 for Half Price.

BOYS' VELVET AND PLUSH HATS, jaunty shapes, regular $1.50 to $3.50, at 33 1-3 per cent. off.

MEN'S SCARFS, Wool and Fibre Silk, all at 25 per cent. discount.

MEN'S BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, all sizes, regular 75c. for 50c. pair.

MEN'S BLACK WORSTED HOSE, plain, regular $1.00 for 75c. pair.

HANSON'S 4 LB. PURE WOOL SOX, regular 89c. for 65c. pair.

RIBBED UNION SOX, splendid value, regular 50c. for 35c. pair.

Big Reductions in Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear.

Blue Label, regular $3.75 and $4.00, for $3.00 garment.
Red Label, regular $3.25 and $3.50, for $2.25 garment.
Green Label, regular $2.75 and $3.00, for $1.75 garment.

MEN'S STANDARD SUITS

In This "Down the Bannister Sale" Offers These Great Reductions.

Regular $25.00, Sale Price $17.85.
Regular $27.50, Sale Price $19.85.
Regular $30.00, Sale Price $20.85.
Regular $37.50, Sale Price $22.85.
Regular $35.00, Sale Price $24.85.
Regular $40.00, Sale Price $28.85.
Regular $45.00, Sale Price $34.85.
Regular $50.00, Sale Price $39.85.

BOYS' SKATING COATS

Reduced 33 1-3 per cent, ranging from $5.00 in price up to $10. Reduced 33 1-3 per cent, ranging from $5.00 in price up to $10.60. Splendid warm, strongly made coats. Just what is needed.

STOUT MEN'S SUITS

1, regular $17.50, size 39, for $12.50.
3, regular $30.00, for $20.00.
4, regular $32.95, for $22.85.
2, regular $34.95, for $24.85.
3, regular $38.50 for $28.50.
14, regular $40.00, for $29.85.

4 Leather Reversible Work Coats, regular price $18.00, Sale Price, $10.00.

AMERICAN LINOLEUM

2 yard wide, extra thick, deeply printed, well finished, about 125 yards in the lot. Good value at $1.10 per square yard, to clear at 79c. per square yard. Five good designs.

GRASTEX RUGS

The most popular medium priced rug in the market. The designs are Oriental and conventional, stenciled on one side. Have contrasting colors in the border. Made in the following sizes: 3 ft. x 6 ft.; 4 ft. 6 x 7 ft.; 6 ft. x 9 ft.; 6 ft. x 10 ft. 6 ; 6 ft. x 12 ft.; 8 ft. x 10 ft.; 9 ft. x 9 ft.; and 9 ft. x 12 ft. While the great sale lasts we will give a straight discount of 20 per cent.

CARPET SWEEPERS SPECIAL

2 Eagle Brand Carpet Sweepers, 14 inches wide, thin model Mahogany finish, good brush, reinforced handles, ball bearings. Regular $3.00 for $1.25.

2 also Carpet Sweepers, 14 inches wide, same make and finish as the above. Regular $4.00, Sale Price $2.49.

1 only Bissell's Universal Brand, 14 inches wide, Mahogany finish, ball bearings, $6.50 for $4.50.

1 only Bissell's Grand Rapids Brand, 14 inches wide, solid oak case, ball bearings, extra good brush. The best Sweeper in the market, $7.50 for $6.25.

BUY WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

BUY WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS